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Happy New Year

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Photo: Vanguard Studios

Vasudeo Balvant Phadke

Pioneer Revolutionary Of Maharasntra

(See Page 3)

A Gift for Divali by J.A.S.

Since the annual festival of Divali was fast approaching the Hindu families were engaged in their usual festal preparations. They had to, now that this was going to be a peace-time festival of lights, and the ugly A.R.P. black-outs that had darkened the crores and crores of otherwise well-lit Indian homes had now terminated.

Lights are, after all, fascinating to us and in them we see something divine as well. Light is essential to life, it is the symbol of life, freedom, goodness, and men wisely deem it as the best earthly gift they can offer to their Lord. And Divali is essentially a festival of lights. Doesn't "Dipa mean lamp and "Dipavali" a room or collection of lamps?

Even in the remotest Indian villages therefore hectic preparations are being made. The young boys and girls are almost charged with electric enthusiasm by the advent of this glorious feast. But the poverty of many Indian homes does not allow the masses to have a full measure of enjoyment the way a fortunate few do. Spiritually it is possible, but materially it isn't.

Among such people of the poorer kind were the family of Prakash. Their tiny house stood in an obscure corner of the city amidst a clump of palm trees and mango groves. It wore a dark and dismal appearance despite the splendid surroundings. All around the neighbourhood there was laughter and jubilation save in this tiny house where silence and colossal idleness seemed to prevail.

Were anyone to enter that lonely home he would see a chubby boy about five to six years of age murmuring—"Mother, no lamps for us? Mother, no sweets for Divali? Mother, no fireworks for me?"

Heart-rending were these words! It is true that Vimala, the mother of this little boy Vinoo, was constantly crying her eyes out rather surreptitiously. This she did mostly when her son asked her those heart-rending questions in all his innocence and simplicity. She kept herself busy otherwise, else fearful and poignant thoughts would come to her mind like an incoming tidal wave Yet one could see that all was not well with Vimala from her outward appearance. Her pensive look and unusal silence made this exceedingly clear.

What was the reason of so poor and miserable a condition of Vimala and her dear Vinoo? Only those who knew the family well were aware of it all. The reason was that her husband Prakash seemed to have suddenly changed for the worst. She had passed the first two years of married life in bliss. Her path seemed to have been strewn with roses, laughter and happiness. Prakash had always shown her real and genuine love and husbandly devotion. She was to accompany him to South Africa, but the beastly World War II and the fear of enemy submarines came in their way. Prakash had proved a decidedly faithful husband to Vimala. Soon after his parting to far-away Africa he wrote letters and sent her money almost with clockwork regularity. If ever there was any delay it was obviously due to the censor's dilatory and cumbrous handling, certainly never due to the neglect and forgetfulness of Prakash.

Only after six months of their separation there dawned a change in their domestic affairs almost with dramatic suddenness. Prakash stopped sending letters and even money to Vimala as before. She waited for the postman to come, but it was all in vain. She could see several postmen ply up and down the city streets, but no one came to her. No letter, no money, no news whatsoever of Prakash. This threw Vimala in the dumps. What could have happened to her husband? Had he lost his job, his life . . . . . ? Fearful thoughts coursed in her troubled mind. A little later she began to get suspicious. Was it another woman . . . ? Could he prove unfaithful to her, she who had always been a faithful Sita to Prakash?

Such conflicting thoughts formed a whirlpool in her head, and time and again she was plunged into the depths of melancholy. She felt like putting an end to her life. But there was her little son, Vinoo dear. How could she leave him, the flesh of her flesh and the bone of her bone? What would become of his future? What about food for him, clothes, and education for him? In this country where no justice existed, a country under the foreign yoke with no arrangements for family allowances etc. how was she to deal with her domestic problem? She turned to her bank-book. Pooh! There were only a couple of hundreds left. 'Lord save us from peril' she sighed.

It was no use thinking and worrying like this. She had to face the world with courage and fortitude somehow. With considerable difficulty she began facing the transitory phase of her life and kept herself and Vinoo from the jaws of starvation. The war had hit India hard economically. Vimala could not understand how the 'white sahibs' could still go about in limousines with an air of health and prosperity, whereas the natives of this country looked haggard and woebegone as a result of penury and want. Besides the prices of foodstuffs kept on soaring and soaring. At times Vimala felt like fighting with these 'white sahibs' and telling them overtly on their faces that they would have to bear the weight of the down-trodden people's curse upon their backs and conscience ere they went to the judgment seat of God.

In the August disturbances of 1942 Vimala's first impulse was to rush irresistibly into the thick of the fight, that fight of the Indians who were hurt and disgruntled because of their leaders' abrupt imprisonment. She felt she had her own "bit" to do in order to usher in a new era of freedom and fairplay in this country. But only her motherly instincts kept her back. What would become of her Vinoo if she were incarcerated like thousand others without even a fair trial?

Vimala did her best to keep away the demon of poverty from devouring her and especially Vinoo completely. She felt it low to rely solely on her relatives' and friends' bread of charity. She possessed a healthy pair of legs and an agile pair of hands. What mattered if she were poor? She felt in the depths of her being that the bread that one earned oneself is the tastiest. So she eked out her existence by working on the plot in front of her house and by doing time and again odd jobs for her neighbours. She had only one thought in mind. That was to work work and work for her living.

To some poverty is like the coil of a serpent from which they cannot unentangle themselves, no matter how hard they tried. But with Vimala things were different. She was determined to work hard and save Vinoo and herself from that coil. She seemed to believe in the Voltairean philosophy—"work like devils . . . it is the only way to live."

In this manner she passed her days and kept herself from total want and despair. Then came the Divali feast. Hectic festal preparations were afoot in her neighbourhood. The kitchens were invaded by housewives preparing delicious sweets, and the children counted the number of lamps they would have and the fireworks they were going to let out. Besides, this peacetime Divali had a particular flavour of its own since the national leaders were out of the prison cells once more.

But Vimala could scarcely afford even this little luxury. And Vinoo's innocent questions were a knife to her heart—"Mother, no lamps for us? Mother, no sweets for Divali? Mother, no fireworks for me?" Vimla could not reply to these questions of her innocent son. She only clasped him to her heart and wiped her tears surreptitiously with the hem of her sari.

Day in and day out it was the same old story. No money sent, no letters received. Enquiries after enquiries were made by Vimala about her husband's whereabouts. But no one seemed to know much about Prakash. Some said he was drowned in a liner torpedoed by the enemy; others gave an entirely different version altogether. They said he was kept in prison because he put in a plea for India's freedom and spoke vehemently against that smutty thing called 'colour bar'. But none could correctly guess his whereabouts. This sense of uncertainty made Vimala thoughtful and wretched and augmented her pangs. Always brought up in religious atmosphere, she could not but turn to Lord Krishna in all her difficulties. So, the Lord was her sole comforter.

Then came the actual feast-day. There was rejoicing in the neighbourhood. She knew how in every Hindu household they would all anoint themselves and perform the morning ablutions. Her very nostrils were assailed with the appetizing odours of the sweets that were sizzling in pans on this festal day. And then —yes, she fell to chewing the cud of recollection! How happy were her girlhood days! She was devoid of worries then, and her father's home always wore a festive air. And, now! It was a miserable affair indeed. There she was unable to afford even the luxury of oil and lamps, ingredients for sweets, and fireworks for her son Time and again she remembered that sad and melancholy song her neighbours used to play frequently on their gramophone.—

"Ghar ghar me divali,
Mera ghar me andhera"

Throughout the day the youngsters let out fireworks and ululated with enthusiastic joy. But Vimala sat in her balcony with her dear Vinoo and tried to look happy and contented. Now and again she

(Continued on Page 27)

PLAGIARISM

"The Sleeve Trick"

To the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

Sir,—I would refer you to the Two-Minute story—"The Sleeve Trick"—which appeared in your issue of October 21st. I notice with a sense of regret, though not with surprise, that one Hamid H. Uttamwala, poses himself to be the author of this humorous skit. Should you refer to a book published by "Penguins" in 1941—"Literary Lapses" by Stephen Leacock—you will find the "Sleeve Trick" is nothing short of a word-to-word reproduction of a sketch in the above book entitled "The Conjurer's Revenge" I am only writing this to you so that this Uttamwala may not deceive you by coming out with more of his masterpieces.

Yours, etc.,
H. R S. R.

This is only one of the letters we have received on this subject and it seems all too obvious that an old story was palmed off on us. It is not always possible to trace a story to its original source even when the plot may appear vaguely familiar. We generally take our contributor's "bona fides" for granted—which makes plagiarisms as in the present case the more deplorable.

—*Editor, "B. C. WEEKLY".*

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By V. S. Joshi

Vasudev Balwant Phadke was probably the first Indian to raise the standard of armed revolt against the British Government after 1857. He was born a hundred years ago to-day and after a hectic career passed away in Aden jail in 1883. Mr. N. C. Kelkar writes of him: "It was Phadke alone who struck terror in the English heart after Nanasaheb who led the revolt of 1857".

Centenary Tribute To A Pioneer Revolutionary

Vasudev Balwant Phadke, whose birth-centenary is being celebrated today at Shirdhon his birth-place, was the first to proclaim India's goal of Independence after 1857! The legends of "Vasudev Balwant" still resound in many a Maharashtra household and his name symbolises the spirit of revolt.

Phadke was not born "in entire forgetfulness" of historical past or in "utter nakedness" of inherited legacy; He came in this world "with a trailing cloud of ancestral glory" on 4th November 1845 at Shirdhon in Kolaba District. His ancestors held the post of Supreme Officer in that province from the times of the Moghuls down to the fall of the Peshwas. His occasional trips to the Fort of Karnalla near his village which his ancestors commanded and were subsequently deprived of, caused much restlessness in him!

Early Life

Phadke finished his primary and high school education at Kalyan, Poona and Bombay! As a child he was very turbulent; as a student never serious about his studies! But like Washington or Drake he had great inclination for Feats of arms and other daring pastime. He served for a while at the Grant Medical College Bombay and then joined the "Finance Commissariat's office" at Poona in 1870 as a clerk!

The famous "Sarvajanik Sabha" of "Poona was just then recently established and its founder the late Syt. Ganeh Vasudev Joshi brought into vogue for the first time the cult of Swadeshi! Phadke took a vow and persuaded many of his associates to take a vow to use only Swadeshi articles! Justice Ranade was just then delivering his brilliant discourses on British exploitation of India and amongst these youths whose heart was filled with indignation against that national loss, was the patriotic youth Vasudeo Balwant Phadke;

While Phadke's mind was having these mental oscillations of unrest over the political serfdom of mother India, came a crisis in his own service! In 1872 his mother lay seriously ill at Shirdhon. He applied for leave to go to Shirdhon; It was refused by his superiors and his mother died without meeting him. Phadke was a fondled, though mischievously turbulent child of his mother and he had equally immense devotion towards her! So this injustice of servility filled him with indignation beyond description! As he then began to ponder over the evils of servility, in his service, the loomed large before his eyes!

Vow Of Vengeance

He took a vow to wreck his vengeance upon those who deprived him of the parting look of his mother! Himself being in a department attached to military matters he had acquired military training and was an expert at riding, shooting and chains which bound mother India fencing. He trained hundreds of youths on the solitry outskirts of Poona in these arts and organised a propaganda machine in the city! Day in and day out the ideal of realisation of Swaraj in India haunted his mind. He quotes at length the inferior treatment meted out to Indians and says—"Thinking day and night of this and thousands of other miseries my mind has been wholly bent upon the downfall of the British Empire. I thought of nothing else. I could not even sleep. I used to rise up in the dead of the night and ponder over their ruin!" Amongst Phadke's deciples in the above arts Lokmanya Tilak, then in his youth, was his sometime pupils!

Phadke often visited the surrounding villages and incited the farmers. Mangs and Ramoshis to join him in his rising. Those people were estranged against the new raj, having lost their Killedaris, they held in Swaraj and because of the new forest laws! Hundreds of them joined "Vasudev Balwant" as Phadke is popularly known in Maharashtra in a revolt against the British Raj!

In 1876-77 Deccan saw a terrible famine comparable to only that in Bengal of recent times in its dreadfulness. Phadke was touring the whole of Deccan during that period and the dying populace moved him as nothing else did before. He said "These countrymen are born of the same mother of whom I was born (meaning mother India). That they should die of starvation and I should live in self-seeking animal's life is unthinkable! It is better to die in their cause—in attempting to free them from this misery."

Revolt!

Phadke required money for his revolt for swaraj. He decided to obtain it by looting; taking his residence in the hilly region of Sahyadris of which he had acquired minute knowledge, Phadke led hundreds of his men in swoops over villages from February to June 1879 He pounced upon villages with lightening flight, collected money from rich people, distributed it amongst the Poor and disappeared amongst the Western Ghats! Within two months the "revolt of Vasudev Balwant" bgan to flash itself across news-sheets! Europeans left the country-abodes and ran to Poona! Some seven districts of Maharashtra including the Satara District recently much in the news, had their administration partially paralysed and on 13th May at midnight Poona saw a volcanic conflagration when the Boodhwar and Vishrambag Vada palaces, then used as Government buildings, were set on fire! The "Bombay Gazette" and other Anglo-Indian journals wrote columns after columns, smelling a political conspiracy in Poona and though the culprit in this connection gave a different reason for his deed, Government suspicion of a conspiracy remained undispelled! Martial Law was proclaimed and "curfew order" imposed after 9 P.M. in Poona; Justice Ranade was transferred to Dhulia on suspicion and rewards were offered for anyone helping in arresting Phadke.

Counter Challenge

Phadke replied to the proclamation for his arrest with a challenging counter-proclamation! But a great force under Major Daniell assisted by the Chief Commissioner for Berar Mr. Steventon and Abdul Hakk of the Nizam's forces was now after him. The pursuit of Phadke was an exciting one. At last after two more months, while he was engaged in a new organisation of Rohillas which he wished to put into operation after the monsoon, hunted, excited yet unvanquished in spirit, Phadke was captured asleep in a temple! His challenge to Major Daniell to a free duel was not of course accepted!

As his arrest was flashed by special issues by newspapers, Poona citizens were not in a mood to believe in the news! But soon he was brought to Poona under a heavily armed escort, sunburnt and found in irons and lodged in the European prisoner's ward. After two months his historical trial opened at Poona There was a surging crowd present every day in the court to see him. A great number of soldiers and several European ladies were amongst the spectators who came to see this "Mahratta rebel". With the storm of his rising and his daring patriotism and sacrifice, Phadke had created a charm in his name. He was prosecuted for waging war against the Queen, for collecting arms and men to wage war, and on a charge of sedition. He was the first Indian political leader to be tried under these charges and was sentenced to transportation for life. It required a fortitude of no mean order to come forth to defend him. And "Sarvajanik Kaka" as the founder of Sarvajanik Sabha" Syt. Ganeh Vasudev Joshi did it with rare courage! Every evening during the trial Phadke was cheered by the crowd with shouts of Vasudev Balwant Phadke ki jay" and "The Times of India" and other Anglo-Indian journals had a great uneasiness over this popular sympathy Phadke commanded! Phadke was sent to Aden wherefrom also he escaped but was recaptured and thereafter toiling under the ferocity of the first political transportation he died a rebel in the fort of Aden in 1883!!

A Great Man

Though engaged in loots Phadke had issued strict instructions to his followers that "women and children must never be touched during loots". He had a towering personality with five feet eight inches height, white complexion and penetrating eyes! He was known to his followers as "Maharaj"! He never repented for his rising and was actuated with a desire of bettering the lot of the masses. His widow died as recently as in 1940 at Panvel! Justice Ranade had the highest regard for Phadke's patriotism though not for his ways. Phadke was a linguist knowing Marathi, English, Telugu and Urdu. "It was Phadke alone whose name struck terror in the English heart after Nanasaheb who led the rising of 1857 "writes Sjt. N. C. Kelkar about him and says. "In pre-Tilak days, the words "Vasudev Balwant" were words of national inspiration to Maharashtra!

In his times, Phadke at one moment filled the country with expectation. Nobody at this distance of time advocates his ways of attaining Swaraj! But when we stand at the threshold of our Independence for which Phadke fought and fell, no nationalist can but recollect with the highest regard, Phadke's pioneer patriotism and sacrifices in our cause. Similar sentiments were expressed by prominent nationalist journals in 1879 about him.

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" wrote in its editorial then: "Vasudev Balwant Phadke possesses many of the high traits of those high souled men who are now and then sent in this world for accomplishment of great purposes! But much thinking made him mad! He was an angel but his reason led him astray! Yet the noble feeling of a Garibaldi or a Washington animated his breast and if he is not appreciated in this country where patriotism is unknown he will be better appreciated in England and other western countries....His heart overflowed with the love for India and what Indian can regard such a heart with indifference? His diary breaths a spirit of unselfishness! Forget for a while that Phadke led dacoits and then he stands before you as a being who is as superior to the common herd of humanity as the Himalayas to the Satpoora range!!"

"Now this is kind of you, my dear," said the wealthy relative to the little daughter of her poor relations, as she took the parcel containing a birthday gift. "I wonder what it can be?"

"It's a fish, I think," said the child. "Daddy said it was a sprat to catch a mackerel."

* * *

"Sister," said the deacon, severely, "you should avoid even the appearance of evil."

"Why, what do you mean?" asked the woman, anxiously.

The deacon eyed her sternly.

"I observe," he said, "that on your sideboard you have several cut-glass decanters, and that each is half-filled with what appears to be ardent spirits."

"But, deacon," she protested, "it isn't anything of the kind. The bottles look so pretty on the sideboard that I fill them half-way with a mixture of floor-stain and furniture polish, just for the sake of appearances."

"That's why I'm cautioning you, sister," said the deacon "Feeling a trifle faint, I helped myself to a dose from the big decanter in the middle."

"Mummy, is Granpa very old?"
"Yes dear. Very old."
"Was he in Noah's Ark?"
"Of course not!"
"Well, why wasn't he drowned?"

Revolution In The Home!

Secret Of Prefabrication

By Marion Slater

Occasionally, revolutions take place so gently, so smoothly that they almost go unnoticed. Such a revolution has recently taken place in Britain's housing.

Unremarked by a press that has been concerning itself with the prodigious number of new houses needed and the speed with which they must be put up, this housing revolution has suddenly burst upon the astonished and pleased eyes of the British housewife. For every new house that is going up in Britain, temporary or permanent, prefabricated or traditional, whatever its price, has one progressive and outstanding feature—a completely fitted kitchen.

Gone are the days when the dejected housewife could only recognise which room was her kitchen by the fact that it had a sink (in an awkward corner, with one draining board.!) and a peculiar pipe sticking out of the wall in a dark corner to indicate that there she might be able to get a gas or electric cooker attached. The kitchens of all the new houses that are already being put up are complete with every need of the working housewife—cooker, refrigerator, sink with double draining board, clothes washer, shelves, ample cupboard space, and all working surfaces at an even and convenient height.

Made To Order

Prefabrication is the secret of how these fitted kitchens, made to standard measurements, can be put in all types of houses. Made by semi-skilled labour in the factories, they are virtually lifted bodily into the houses. And many of the new permanent houses in Britain (the British Government contemplate the building of 300,000 permanent houses in these two years following the end of the war) are prefabricated to make the best use of labour.

Already 20,000 foundations have been laid for these prefabricated houses; 5,000 are in the course of erection; and 1,000 are actually occupied—by housewives who for the first time take an active pleasure in being in their own kitchens!

Recently Britain's Minister of Works, accompanied by General Sir Frederick Pile (who defeated flying bombs and is now helping to defeat the housing shortage) and by a group of interested women, watched a whole, complete kitchen being swung by crane into a prefabricated house. Minister, General and women spectators all looked faintly surprised—which was natural since the whole operation was over in a flash. The crane took the place of a fairy god-mother's wand, a burly workman said "hey presto", and there was the kitchen, fitted and in its rightful place.

The house that was the scene of this remarkable operation was typical of the dozen or so different types of prefabricated permanent houses now being put up in Britain. The first 22 of these houses, called the "Howard" type are being put up in 10 weeks, without any attempt being made to set up a record or to crowd men on to the sites. Most of the basic construction is done in redundant aircraft factories by those very women who have been doing splendid work on war planes. This, of course, is an admirable way of supplementing Britain's building labour force, and utilising for houses labour that has never before had anything to do with building.

Alladin's Palace?

When the parts arrive at the prepared site, gangs of men arrive, each trained in one specific operation. For instance, the first gang erects the steel frame of the first pair of houses, and then moves on to the next pair. The second gang covers the house with asbestos cement sheets, and moves on. A third gang completes the roof and so on; and as the roof is on within three working days, all the other stages of erection can be carried on under cover, so that bad weather doesn't cause delays.

The "Howard" house has a comfortably large living-room which can be combined with the dining-room or kept separate; there's a hall with space for a pram; a kitchen with a hatch through to the dining-room, and a "utility" room; and upstairs there are three bedrooms, so designed that one can be curtained off as twa children's rooms, and a third cno form a bed-sitting-room.

To do away with unnecessary noise the working section of the house—that is, kitchen, bathroom lavatory and utility room—are all planned as a separate unit from the living and sleeping accommodation; and these "noisy" sections of adjacent houses are placed next to each other, both to lessen noise and so that all the piping for the two houses is concentrated together to save drainage and service costs.

Well Fitted

The kitchen is fitted with a sink (two draining boards of course) a gas or electric cooker, a plate rack, saucepan shelves, cupboards and working table, all with even, continuous working tops. On the opposite side there's a larder, a refrigerator, and a dresser with shelves and cupboards. Just around the corner is the utility room for clothes washing and drying and for storage of cleaning utensils. It has a hot water boiler, a deep sink for clothes washing, with hot and cold taps raised well above it for filling pails, an electric or gas copper and a detachable draining board. On the opposite wall are store cupboards for brooms, meters and a clothes drying cupboard.

3,400 "Howard" houses have already been ordered; and the rental, which will be fixed by each local authority, will be around 15 shillings a week; which means that this is the sort of house which the lower-income family in Britain is going to get—and has hope of getting quickly, through the time saved by prefabrication. And the young marrieds and the bombed-outs, who have first priority for houses, are likely to be the envy of their friends whose homes were built in the days of a solitary sink and a bit of gas piping!

Jeep Of All Work

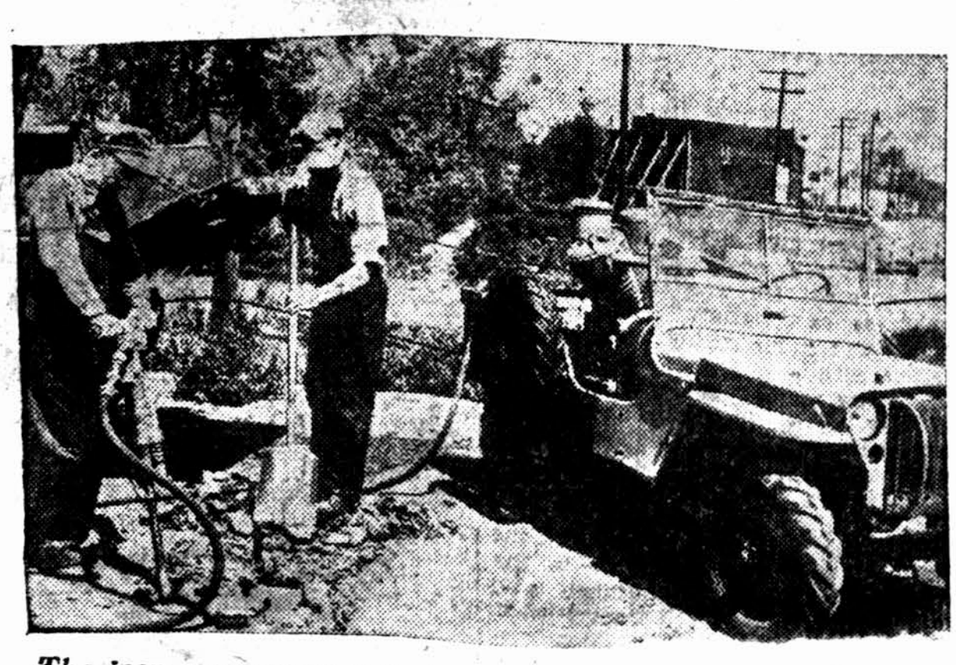
TOWING TRAILER

The jeep can tow a trailer large enough to provide comfortable living quarters for a whole family. The movable top makes it possible to convert the jeep from an open to a closed car, and when painted bright colours, it becomes much more attractive than the military model.

The tiny, high-powered jeep, which was originally designed to re-place the motor-cycle, became the U. S. Army's all-purpose vehicle during the war. The jeep climbed grades impassable to tanks towed heavy artillery and other equipment, carried all materials from field telephone and first aid supplies to the searchlights and generators needed to set up anti-aircraft posts.

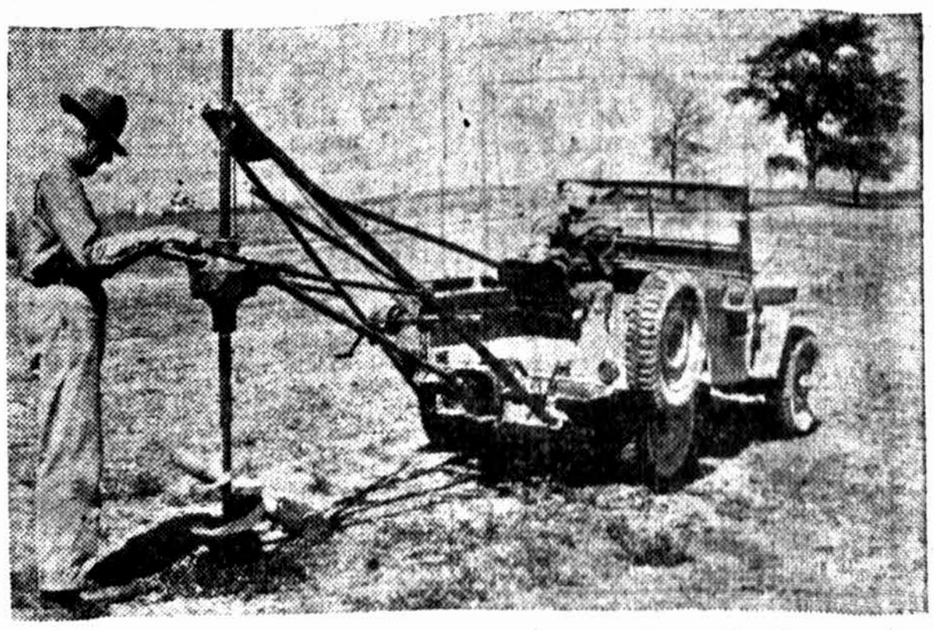
When used in combat, the jeep mounted a 50-caliber machine gun capable of piercing heavy armor, and its four-man crew was equipped with sub-machine guns for close fighting. Because of its springy, shock-absorbing characteristic, the jeep could also carry a 37-mm. rapid-firing cannon to be used against tanks and aircraft. The jeep's four-wheel drive gives it unusual manoeuvrability. Powder by a four-cylinder engine, which runs on a small amount of gasoline for long distances, the jeep can attain a speed of 75 miles per hour. It is so light that four men can lift it, and so small that four to six crated jeeps can be carried in a single transport plane. The jeep started its civilian career when the war ended. This series of pictures shows just a few of the many peacetime uses of this versatile car.

OPERATES PNEUMATIC TOOLS



The jeep can mount and provide power for pneumatic tools. It is shown being used during a road repair job.

BORING POST HOLES



One of the attachments available for the jeep bores post holes. The jeep engine provides the power. Other attachments suitable for farm work include corn shellers and feed grinders.

"Our Gracie"

Her Voice Is Her Fortune

By Hildegarde Dolson

At an army camp in Arizona hot, homesick soldiers perked up when informed that "a famous star" had arrived to entertain them. In the theater, necks stretched to glimpse some Hollywood chassis, then drooped when an unglamorous, fortyish blonde strode out on the stage. There were resentful whispers of "Who's the dame?"

Ten encores later, the cheering, stomping, whistling men were supporting England's Gracie Fields, the world's highest-paid entertainer, in the style to which she had long been accustomed.

To her millions of admirers in Britain, the singing ex-millworker from Lancashire is known simply as 'Our Gracie." To Americans she has become John Bull's best goodwill ambassador. Since she went to America in 1940, she has rised a half million dollars for British war victims, and has brought joy unalloyed to thousands of American boys in camp. In recognition whereof, German propagandists have declared that Gracie Fields should be considered a "British war industry." "Now I'm a blinkin' military objective!" exclaimed Gracie, flattered at the honor.

People who expect to see a ruddy, horse-faced buffoon are surprised to find that the fair-skinned, five-foot-five Miss Fields is downright handsome when she's not making faces. Off stage, her normal stride is strongly reminiscent of a commuter going hell-bent for the 7:55. As a friend once said, "Gracie always looks as though she's just slid down the banisters." Her own idea of a chic ensemble is to grab whatever is handiest in the closet.

Salty Good Humour

She has a salty good humor, an honest preference for everyday people, and a stubborn dislike of "puttin' on airs." In conversation, she says exactly what she thinks and lets the raised eyebrows fall where they may. Once, when a fluttery female marveled that England's top star was traveling without a maid, Gracie smiled dangerously. "Yes, isn't it vulgah?" she said. "I even wash me own pants."

On stage, Gracie admits her age (45) blithely to audiences, and says, "Me hair is blonde but I touch it up, I do." She punctuates her songs with a rowdy high-kick or a cartwheel, groans loudly after telling a corny joke, and does a ribald imitation of a coloratura soprano hoisted on her own bridgework.

From a shilling a week to $780,000 a year is a nice jump, if you can make it. Gracie made it. She was born in 1898 in Rochdale, Lancashire. Her father, Fred Stansfieldr was a machanie and handy man: hed mother, incurably stage-struck, did laundry for theatrical troupers and taught her four children to sing almost before they crawled out of the cradle

At the age of 12 Gracie toured the provinces briefly as one of "Clara Coverdale's Dainty Dots." Truant officers caught up with the troupe, however, and sent the underage songstress back to school. Soon afterward she went into the Rochdale mill as a cotton winder This job provided invaluable exercise for her lungs,as she sang above the screech of machines to entertain co-workers. When she was caught giving an all-too-realistic imitation of the foreman, the mills of the gods ground fast. As Gracie placidly puts it, "I was asked for me resignation"

The Lancashire Lark's next job was dancing in the chorus of a vaudeville troupe. One night she was given a solo turn, minicking popular stars. Her number stopped the show; and it wasn't long before the lusty-voiced youngster was picked for the lead in a musical revue to play the provinces. The name of 17-year-old Gracie Fields went up in modest lights.

Then Archie Pitt, the comedian playing opposite Gracie, wrote a revue especially for her. *Mr Tower of London* was a seven-year smash hit, and its star ditto. After touring the provinces at a cozy salary of $500 a week (and marrying Archie Pitt en route) the lass from Lancashire spent five gusty and happy years in London's smart West End.

Wooed by a fancy sum and urgent cables, Miss Fields appeared in 1928 at New York's big-name vaudeville mecca, the Palace. Her first American audiences sat on their hands during her two weeks' engagement. "I was tryin' to be a bloomin' American instead of bein' meself," she told a friend gloomily, on her return home.

Bein' herself in England continued to pay handsomely. At the Paladium and Coliseum, London's fanciest music halls, her salary hit $5000 a week. Besides giving two vaudeville shows a day, she sang at prisons. hospitals and veterans' homes, and presented impromptu performances from her hotel window at midnight, when crowds gathered below, screaming "Gracie! Give us a song!"

In 1931 her first movie, *Sally in Our Alley*, hit the jack pot all over the British Empire. Rochdale held a celebration when her four-millionth phonograph record was made, and proud home-town citizens presented her with "The Freedom of Rochdale," which entitles the holder to a silver burial casket and free tram rides. The delighted Gracie reciprocated by hiring a hall and inviting 500 of the townsfolk up to London, for high tea. It was very high indeed.

Probably her most spectacular honor came in 1938, when, at Buckingham Place, King George presented her with the rose-colored ribbon and badge signifying "Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire." Later Gracie, having picked up a bit of American slang, remarked to friends, "I'm glad they didn't make me a Dame. It would sound a bit racy, it would."

Gracie's father, who had warned her sternly, "Lass, whatever you do, don't be gettin' stook oop," must have been gratified at his offspring's democratic ways Once. heckled by "me fast-talkin' in-laws" she purchased a maroon Rolls Royce, complete with liveried chauffeur. After one ride in this splendor, she told her husband morosely that she "felt like Marie Antoinette makin' ready to get me neck chopped." After that, neighbors enjoyed watching Miss Fields' relatives riding magnificently down the street in the Rolls, while behind it came a secondhand Ford, with Gracie at the wheel.

About the time that her income from vaudeville, movies and recordings went above $750,000 a year, she boarded a bus late one evening in London. The driver, recognizing his famous fare with "Cor, if it ain't Gracie," solicitously inquired her destination. Then he faced the other passengers. "We're goin' to turn off at the next corner and take Gracie home," he announced. "Those not in favor will git off the bus." At 3 a.m. all 20 passengers and the bus drivrer were draped around a piano in her Charing Cross home, indulging in melodious part-singing.

In the summer of 1939, while war clouds closed down, London newsstands carried huge posters giving daily bulletins on Gracie Fields, who was dangerously ill. Anxious friends thronging the hospital corridors included a top British industrialist, a bus boy, and Queen Mary.

When war broke out, her doctor warned her, "You won't be working for another year, young lady." A month later she was singing lustily at eight or more army camps a day. On Christmas Eve she sang the songs of England for homesick men in France and Belgium.

After Dunkirk, she sailed for this country to tour for British war charities. In addition to working without salary, she paid the expenses of an accompanist and secretary. Before her first concert, in Salt Lake City's Tabernacle, British advisers cautioned her to choose her songs with care. "Mormons, you know. May not laugh at the same things." But Miss Fields said, "If these Americans can take Bob Hope, they can take me, they can." A Salt Lake City columnist next day wrote, "If England wanted to borrow 50 destroyers, why did they send diplomats? Why not just give us Gracie Fields, and they can borrow our whole navy."

After more than two years of singing at army camps and hospitals, plus "doin' me bit" for British causes, the world's highestpaid entertainer found herself flat broke. She took a lucrative fling in a Shubert revue on Broadway. Reviewers exclaimed with surprise that "her voice has great sweetness and range." (It makes her mad when Americans try to pigeonhole her as a "fall-on-me-be'ind" buffoon.) Then she dashed off for a Victory Loan tour of Canada.

ON YANKEE AIR.

At the start of the boardcasts on October, 1942 agency executive called at her hotel room for the first of what they planned as a daily series of program conferences with their star. In no time they were engulfed in a bedlam of visiting British tars, benefit committees, song writers banging out their wares on the piano, and in the midst of it all Gracie, beaming. "After a week, we just abandoned the conference idea as unfeasible," one executive has said, with restraint.

There are those who say that Miss Fields, like all natural phenomena, must be seen to be appreciated. Radio listeners thought not. When she began her broadcasts, she was on the air only five minutes a night. Listeners lost no time in demanding more. One woman wrote tartly, "She's a wonderfully talented girl, and if you can't give her a longer program, "somebody else will." An-

(Continued on page 8)

Gracie and Monty Banks with a local Artiste in Calcutta.

In New Britain

There was no danger of poison gas when Grac.e Fields visited Australian Service men in hospital on New Britain recently, but a gas cape served as a practical protection against rain.

MULK RAJ ANAND

Novelist Of Changing India

By Jack Lindsay

M. R. Anand. —*Eric Gill.*

After a decade of intensive activity in the novel-form, it is possible to see a whole arc of Mulk Raj Anand's development and to assess with confidence his contribution to the novel in general and to our understanding of India.

Some acutely analytic critics have been able to expose the shallowness and triviality of contemporary novel-writing—what Cyril Connolly calls the "pinpricks and glass bubbles which represent fiction over here"—but have failed to notice when a writer does turn up with something big and positive to say, and the ability to say it. Anand's vision of life is large and secure: one feels safe in his hands as one can feel safe only with a great humanist; and he has the power to communicate his vision in all its warm loving breadth and yet with the intricate richness of the real world.

Born in 1905, he had an excellent chance to see and absorb as much of the vast and swarming picture of Indian life as any single person could. Enough to give him a grasp of its general structure, its national development, as well as a detailed insight into various local group-forms and ways of living His father was an hereditary craftsman in copper, silver and bronze, who left his native town of Amritsar and joined the British Army. As the regiment was transferred from place to place, Anand in his early years saw many sections of Indian life, and at the same time was brought into contact with Europeans, the officers and men of the army. Through his father he gained the traditional pieties of craft and brotherhood; and was taught by him to read and write. Through his mother he was nourished with the songs, tales, myths and epics of the village community.

Dark And Desperate Days

Amid these varying influences his eager mind sought a point of rest. Driven by the need of self-expression, he wanted to harmonise the conflicting voices, to master and understand. But every movement he made brought him one way or another up against the hard edges of the power clamped down over India's mind, India's simplest bodily need. "And I turned in on myself," he said to me some years ago, "feeding upon my own lifeblood in the obscure lanes and alleys of towns and villages; and reaching out beyond myself, I found that there were others as well, others struggling to realise the life that was inside them and the life that was India."

Those were dark days, thick with violences. He struggled through their desperate hell. "And there could be no worse hell than that of India under the Rowlatt Act passed in 1919. And in it I fought for my life, along with my companions, fought for the right to be myself, through long illnesses brought about by savage government floggings during the days of martial law in Amritsar". And all this while he was striving to master the two worlds, the world of Indian lore and brotherly aspiration, and the world of European culture with its background of science.

He came through, and got to England, and gained a doctorate of philosophy. Working on a thesis about Hume and his contemporaries he won that control of Western philosiphic method which has enabled him to get Indian culture into a fuller focus without distortion and without denial of its vital elements. About 1930 he started off on a series of novels, planned on Balzacian lines, in which, when completed, the involved pattern of Indian life, moving into new unities as well as complexities under the pressure of history, was to be fully revealed. It is now possible to see that this ambitious plan was warranted.

"Untouchable" And "Coolie"

It began in a small way. Untouchable is a snippet from the Indian scene, a day in the life of an outcaste, a young street-sweeper. Nothing much happens except an insult. Bakha works, comes up against a priest, encounters a meeting where Gandhi is speaking, and goes on. But lightly, firmly, one whole area of Indian life, the issue of caste, has been illuminated. There is no strain. Bakha himself gradually emerges, a simple decent lad; his character, the whole picture, is irradiated from within by a deep warmth of love, which never for a second falters into a false note, into sentimentality. This capacity to create from within, linked with a rich humanist love of life, is the signature of Anand's work; and when it is further linked, as it is in the novels, with a keen realistic sense of the colours, sights, smells, movements of the actual world, we must acknowledge a master.

Coolie takes a much wider canvas. Munoo, the country lad, is drawn down from the hills, step by step of chance, remorselessly into the mills of Bombay, where he is caught up in a strike about which he knows nothing. Here Anand shows his power to build up, it seems without effort, an endless series of characters, each alive in accent and gesture, sharply individualised, yet in the final focus revealed as a social type, a class-figure, a symbol.

Two Leaves and a Bud tells of peasants decoyed into indentured labour on the Assam tea-plantations. Here conflict comes more out into the open. Bakha and Munoo were shown as separate individuals drawn into a network of social forces which are changing their lives, changing the whole Indian world slowly and confusedly and ceaselessly breaking up the complex feudal scene with the solvent of money-values. They shudder and see a little, but never get near the centre of what is causing the break. In Two Leaves and a Bud it is a group who undergo this experience, and we see their struggle to understand, to assert their human rights, entangled with all the difficulties of their social and cultural inheritance—the feudal relations which for good and bad make it so hard for the peasants to realise what is happening to them in a money-economy.

The climax is infinitely pathetic: the scene where the panicked whites have the workers shot down when merely advancing to state their case. The European who tries to cross the barrier is the one who precipitates the disaster. Such a book makes one grasp for the first time something of the real content of the Gandhist non-resistance movement, where the passivity is in fact religiously alive with the deep and warm "togetherness" of a Folk with a long memory of patient and peaceful co-operative ways.

Definite Triology

These three books make a single statement. Their form is strong and clear, and shows a complete control of the methods of the European novel. The Indian content is not falsified or neglected, but vividly fills the form, which is suited to the particular tension, the phase of struggle that the books portray. But with his next three novels Anand began a new theme and a new method.

These three (The Village, Across the Black Waters, and The Sword and the Sickle) are a definite triology, dealing with the life of Lal Singh, a Punjabi peasant. In his decision to come closer to Indian conditions—of thought and feeling as well as condition of living—Anand goes directly back to his own youth and starts in the years before the first war. Lalu is a sensitive lad who early stirs against the code and customs of the villagers, which seem to him backward and foolish. His rebelliousness leads him into various scrapes; he becomes a boy-scout and is caught playing with the landlord's daughter Maya; he is framed for a theft he never committed and flees; he succeeds in joining the army. Though he joins as the final step in a set of accidents he is fated to do it, because in no other way can he get right out of the narrow village-world into that contact with the Europeans which promises a fuller life. Not that any snobbish climbing is implied; Lalu never weakens from his essential manliness and integrity; but his unconscious effort to break through can find no other goal.

Lalu undergoes some big times in the army, fights in France, is captured, and then gets back to India. He is shaken but he is still radically untouched since there is nothing in all these experiences that he can understand whole self. On his return he is thrown out of the Army without the expected gift of land because the Colonel fears that he has been contaminated in the German Prison Camps. He goes to his native village to find that his family is broken up, destroyed, by the money-forces which had been behind his own flight. But now it is not a lonely despair; all the peasantry are suffering the same griping pangs. Still without understanding, he reacts with rage, and chances to come into contact with some political rebels. He is taken into the employ of the Count, a declassed landlord, and becomes a "revolutionary" without knowing more than his own fury of indignation and a few catchwords.

> **"The capacity to create from within, linked with a rich humanist love of life, is the signature of Anand's work".**
>
> ***In "Our Time"***

Mastery Of Material

Lalu's political development is depicted in the long and most exciting account of the way the Count and his group try to rouse the peasants. They have no theory, only interminable arguments and a desire to make of the peasants' ingrained sense of brotherhood a weapon of spontaneous revolt. (One brilliant scene is that of Lalu's interview with Gandhi). Lalu slowly comes to feel the insufficiency of the Count's methods, and in the concluding passage he movingly realises something of the way in which the peasants' bakhti (man-to-man service) can truly become a political force overthrowing the existing society and bringing about a free and unified India. Lalu has found his living relationship with the village-community after all, his reconciliation, but on a new and vastly extended plane.

In The Barbers' Trade-Union, a book of short stories, Anand felt about, drawing in strand after strand of the contemporary struggle, exploring the folk-method and its poetic resources, till he felt strong enough to move forward into a full-length picture of present-day India.

In The Big Heart he does so. It is the struggle of The Sword and the Sickle over again, but on a new level of awareness and concentration. In both books Anand has achieved full mastery of style and material; he is no longer in any sense dependent on models. The essential "Indianness" of the books cannot for a moment be in doubt; the narrative evolves from the inner force of the material, not from any preconceived ordinance. And the result is a truth which gets the very texture of the Indian consciousness, and unites the inner and outer aspects of India with remarkable subtlety.

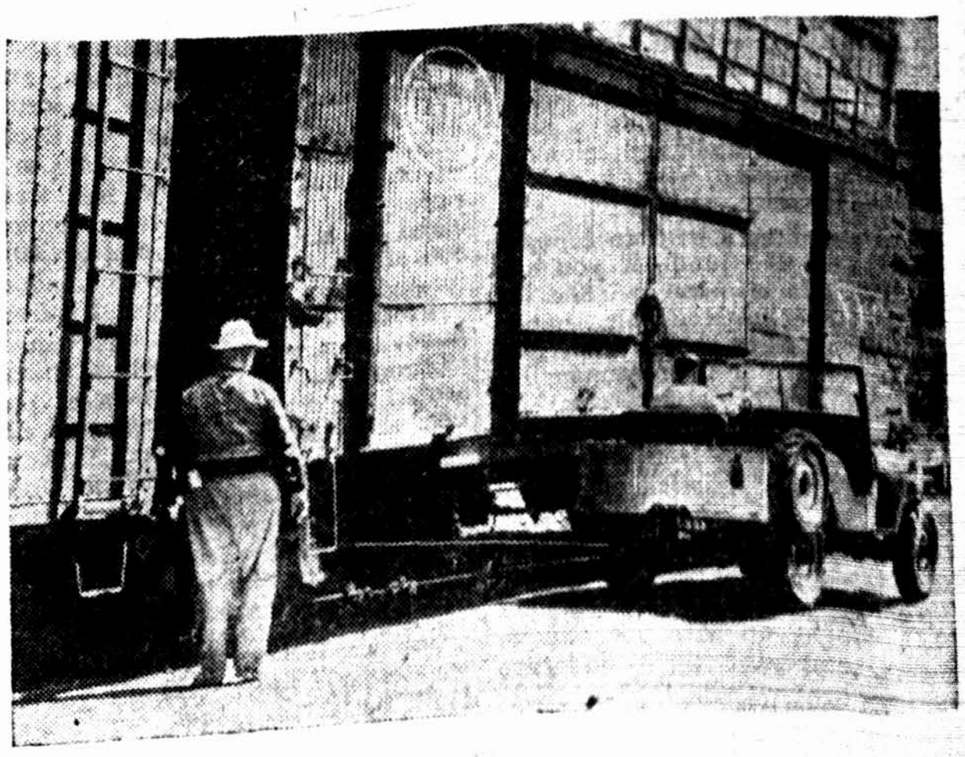
Many Other Facets

In The Big Heart Ananta seeks to build up a trade-union among the thathiars, the copper-smiths, who are being ground into starvation by the advent of the machine in their township. The real theme of the book is the craft-brotherhood, the effects of its changing form on the different members. The couple who have managed to grab the machines and the employing power are cut off; and the marriage-scene, in which the death of the brotherhood-system and the triumph of money are revealed, is a masterly piece of work. The machine-owners try to hold the brotherhood, in which they still feel the source of life and all sanction.

They dispossessed thathiars seek to find ways out which will prevent them falling into the money-trap; they turn to religious escapes, anarchism, angry or passive, abject fears and collusions. But Ananta, who has been to Bombay, realises the nature of the trade-union as the only form which can carry on the work of the doomed craft-brotherhood, but cannot explain his conviction, though he is aided by the poet. In the end the darkly embittered Ralia smashes up the machines in a mad fury, and Ananta, trying to stop him, is killed. The triumph of the new unifying forces is not yet; Ananta's earnest intuitions (The Big Heart) cannot quite unite with the poet's too-sensitive wisdom; action and theory are still at odds.

In this brief notice I have touched only on a few of the outstanding points and meanings of Anand's work. There are many other facets. For instance, he again and again deals with the problem of the Indian woman and the deadly weight of religious custom enfolding her. Lalu has his Maya, and Ananta his Janki, who show different aspects of the revolt of the women. And I should like above all to deal at length with the sources of Anand's humanism and to ask why it is that in such appalling conditions, where men seem at first glance to be trampled down lower than the beasts, we find a peculiar sweetness and rarification of the human essence, a hunger of love, a nakedness of ultimate values, which are all too lacking in our easier world. But this must do for the moment. It is enough to have had this chance to emphasise the necessity of recognising, critically, the greatness of Anand, the man and his work, if we ourselves are to start on the difficult and different problem of the humanist re-integration of our own culture.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LOCOMOTIVE



The jeep is sturdy enough to haul a railroad boxcar upgrade. With the aid of a wire tow cable, this jeep will "spot" the freight car on a siding in a factory yard.

(More pictures will be found on page 4).

'BOOK-MOBILES': America's Libraries On Wheels

Carrying her selection, a book about horses, to the librarian's desk, this young student has her choice recorded by the librarian. She will return the book in two weeks, when the book bus returns to her school, and will then select another.

The book bus has become an institution in outlying communities of the United States, carrying a precious cargo of information and entertainment to Americans whose choice of reading matter otherwise would be considerably limited.

The books carried are as diversified as the people in the areas they serve. Farmers who want the latest information on soil nourisament, or erosion, or the raising of poultry; housewives who would like some hints on needlework, or recipes to vary the family menu; youths who would like material on engineering, in preparation for college entrance examinations: all of them, in areas outside town or city but served by book-mobiles, can get the volumes of their choice.

The "library on wheels" is not a new idea in America. As far back as 1907, a "book wagon," drawn by two horses, was used to bring reading material to the rural sections of the southeastern state of Maryland. That was one of the earliest of the mobile libraries—now there are 300 libraries on wheels operating in various sections of the United States.

"No better method has been devised for reaching the dweller in the country," wrote Mary L. Titcomb, Maryland librarian, in describing the first book wagon which started on its travels in 1907. "The book goes to the man, not waiting for the man to come to the book."

The book-mobile is a streamlined version of the older travelling library—the "boxes of books" which were sent out by city libraries to rural areas, and kept in schools or town meeting houses for three or six month periods, when they would be returned and another batch of books would take their place.

The idea was then, as it is now, to bring books to people who are unable to reach libraries in cities, towns or villages. Now it is possible to make weekly or bi-weekly visits to out-of-the-way farms and ranches, up into such sections as the Kentucky hill country or to small hamlets where libraries do not exist.

In many states, the expenses of the book-mobiles are defrayed by state or country library systems, or by city or town governments. The midwestern state of Ohio employs a fleet of book-mobiles in the expanded rural library service that has been made possible by state aid. New York City has a book-mobile on Staten Island and in Queens County, whose suburban communities do not have to depend upon the large metropolitan libraries. In other places, colleges have sponsored book-mobiles as part of their own library facilities; and women's clubs have contributed funds to help out on travelling library projects.

In some sections of the United States, where people from other countries have settled and where foreign languages are spoken as generally as English, book-mobiles include on their shelves volumes written in the native tongues of the readers, as well as books in English.

All over the country, the book-mobiles carry on their work, bringing technical information and practical solutions for farming or home problems; helping ambitious youngsters widen their knowledge and their reading horizons; and opening new worlds to those whose contacts are surrounded by transportation difficulties or unchanging environments.

The pictures with this story show a book bus in action in the suburban area of Queens County, which is part of Greater New York City. The Queens County bus takes a different route each day, and retraces its path once in two weeks.

Children and adults wait for its arrival, file in through the front, return their books at the discharge desk, make their selection, and have them recorded as they leave by the rear door. Each morning, this huge metropolitan-type bus begins its rounds, loaded with approximately 2,000 volumes, ranging from fairy tales and biography to the latest best-seller and the favourites of the Classics.—U. S. I. S.

The staff of the book-mobile in Queens County, Greater New York City, takes time out for lunch. The librarians and driver of the book bus have regular hours at regular stations, and adjust their schedule, wherever possible, to suit the convenience of the community.

Inside the bus delectable knowledge lurks in gilt-bound volumes —Avidly the children come to take their choice. "I want a fairy book", says Miss Elsee MacParr.

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LATE PROFESSOR R. A. NICHOLSON

Last Of Great Orientalists

By A. C. S. GILANI

The Homeric leaves are rustling too thick under foot just now and the reports of the death of one great scholar after another come thick and fast. We had hardly overcome the shock dealt us by the death of the late-lamented, Sir Dennison Ross, the founder and Head of the School of Oriental Studies in the University of London, when all too soon, the blind fury of death claimed another distinguished victim in the person of the late Professor Renauld Alleyne Nicholson, the last great Orientalist of the old school. His death has removed from the literary firmament one of the most brilliant luminaries, and a great lover of Islamic sciences, and one of the very few survivors of an illustrious generation of brilliant Orientalists.

Like his great and illustrious contemporaries Smith, Gibb, Browne, Arnold and Ross, the late Nicholson had dedicated his life to the study and diffusion of Islamic arts and sciences, and to this end he spared no pains; nay, sacrificed his very life for the cause.

In points of erudition and literary output, Nicholson stands second only to his own teacher, colleague and friend, the late Professor Edward Grenville Browne of the Literary History of Persia fame. If to Sir William Jones goes the credit of being the first great Orientalist, Nicholson can equally claim the honour of being the last great of the long line since that time.

Family Of Scholars

Nicholson was a Scotch. He was born on October, 18, 1868 in a family reputed for learning and scholarship. His father, Henry Nicholson, was a great scholar and worked as a Professor of Natural History in three different Scottish universities. His grandfather, on the other hand, was a scholar of fame, being a reputed philologist, having done considerable research in the domain of Arabic Literature. It is small wonder then that the grand son should inherit the fine taste for learning and an aptitude for Arabic at that!

Professor Nicholson learnt his first lessons in Arabic with his own grandfather. At the Aberdeen University, he took a first class in the Classics, while at the Cambridge University, he annexed yet greater honour by taking a first class in the Oriental Languages Tripos. He studied Arabic and Persian under Professors Robertson Smith and Browne. He finished off his academic career by receiving the Doctorate of Literature by submitting a most scholarly dissertation entitled. The Selected Odes of Shams-e-Tabriz. The introduction to this book reveals the beauties and subtleties of Islamic Mysticism.

Nicholson first met his real literary Preceptor, Professor, Browne, somewhere in 1891. Finding him ebullient with enthusiasm and love for Arabic and Persian languages, Professor Browne took upon himself the pleasant task of ship-shaping this uncut diamond, and infusing in Nicholson the spirit of rightly directed scholarship and scientific research so that during the period of 35 years that followed, the association developed into an intimate and lasting friendship, and when Browne died in 1926, Nicholson was considered to be the fittest man to succeed him to the Chair of Arabic at the Cambridge University.

Professorial Careers

Immediately after taking his D Litt. in 1902, Nicholson, then a young man of 33 only, was appointed to the Chair of Persian at the University College, London. But so intense was the feeling of love and affection for his teacher that only a year later he left that lucrative post for a less remunerative position of a Lecturership in Persian in the Cambridge University under Browne. To such an extent he prized the company of his master! As already said, Nicholson succeeded Browne on the latter's death in 1926, and thereafter discharging his duties for nearly a decade vacated the chair in 1933 at the ripe old age of 65, and was succeeded by his own pupil, Professor C. A. Storey, the present incumbent.

Nicholson was a literary giant being both a prolific and prodigious writer. He has edited and translated some very great, important and valuable books, both Arabic and Persian in verse and prose. He has numerous original books to his credit, not to mention the innumerable essays of literary value that he contributed to different journals of the world.

Unlike Professor Browne, who toured the Islamic countries and saw things for himself, Nicholson imbibed Islamic spirit from the literature he devoured and the company of Browne he enjoyed so long. He had mastered Islamic mysticism, and was an authority on the subject. Nicholson gave a new orientation to Islamic thought. His Literary History of the Arabs, written in a masterly style, though concise compared with the voluminous Literary History of Persia, is a veritable mine of literary wealth. Then he edited, translated and wrote a compact commentary on Persia's great classics, the famous Mathnawi of the great Jalalud-Din Rumi. This work runs into eight volumes, and can be said to be Nicholson's Magna Corpus—his master-piece. For more than twenty years he was engaged at this work burning the proverbial mid-night oil, completing it only a few years before his death. This work alone can impart immortality to any one.

His literary output falls into three categories: viz:—

1. Edition: 2. Translation; 3. Original.

(A) SOME OF THE BOOKS HE EDITED ARE:—

1. Kitab-ul-Lam' by Abu Nasr-us-Siraj; 2. Tadhkirat-ul-Awlya by Attar; 3. Tarjuman-ul-Ashwaq by Ibne Arabi; 4. Kashf-ul-Mahjub by Data Ganj Bakhsh Hujweri; 5. The Mathnawi.

(B) WORKS HE TRANSLATED:—

1. The Mathnawi; 2. Ghazaliyyat-e-Shams-e-Tabriz; 3. The Secrets of the Self by Iqbal: 4. Some selected poems from different Persian Poets.

C) ORIGINAL WORKS:—

1. Studies in Islamic Mysticism—a pamphlet dealing with the beauties and peculiarities of the philosophy of Abu Saeed Abul Khayr; 2. Studies in Islamic Poetry (Cambridge, 1921); 3. The Literary History of the Arabs (London, 1907); 4. Mystics of Islam (London 1914); 5. Poetry and prose of the East: (Cambride, 1922).

This is an anthology of Arabic and Persian verse and prose, and includes elegant translations of some of the beautiful poems by Rudagi, 'Unsari, Daqiqi, Fardawsi, 'Am'aq, Kisai, Attar, Abu Saeed Mu'izzi, Anwari, Sa'adi, Rumi, Baba Kohi Shirazi, Hafiz and Jami

This book had a great welcome from the lovers of the poetry of the East, with the result that a better understanding and more sympathetic appreciation of Persian poetry followed thereafter.

It will not be out of place if I repeat that it was Professor Nicholson's masterly rendering into English of Iqbal's "Secrets of the Self" that introduced the Laureate of the East to the West.

Prof. R. A. Nicholson

To-day, the world is so much the poorer for his death, but although the wonder goes away, its admiration remains—so that Nicholson is living no more, he will continue to exercise a wholesome influence on Arabic and Persian so long as these languages continue to be read and spoken. To say with divine Hafiz:

"Hargiz namirad anki dilish zideh shud bi'ishq
Thabit ast bar jarid-e-'alam dawamema".
("He cannot perish whose heart doth hold
The life love-breaths, though his days are told;
In the Book of Time lives 'his' constancy".)

(Gertrude Bell)

All Women To Be Bald

Human beings, half a million years from now, would be caricatures in our eyes—something out of a bad dream. Big round heads, almost globular, hairless as a billiard ball; even the women! Very clever these future people will be—but at the expense of hearing, tasting, seeing, and smelling, writes Roy Chapman Andrews in the 'Baltimore Sunday Sun.' Their faces will be smaller, but they will be taller, probably several inches, though shorter bodies are predicted, with longer legs and only four toes.

Such predictions are based on the known progress of human evolution. Before us is the visible evidence of fossil human skeletons, beginning with that of the Java Ape Man, more than half a million years old, and progressing in a definite sequence up to the present day.

Six or seven million years ago man was a quadrupedal ape swinging through the treetops. But he was an ape with possibilities. Some inner urge impelled him to get up on two feet and free his hands for purposes other than locomotion. He did this in an incredibly short time, judged by evolutionary standards. It required sixty million years for the horse to change from the four-toed Eohippus, scarcely bigger than a fox, to the throughbred of to-day. Man accomplished a far greater miracle in a fraction of that time.

That man is becoming taller is shown in records of the last fifty years. Members of the present generation average 1.37 inches in height above their fathers. But it is doubtful that we shall ever become giants. Nature tried that experiment once—in the giants of Java and South China and found it unprofitable.

That our hypothetical man will have a larger skull is a safe prediction. The human brain has constantly increased in size and complexity since the Java Ape Man.

"Women's features point the direction in which evolution moves," says Sir Arthur Keith. The smooth-brow condition has already been achieved by the female of the species. And how they love it! Women are about half a million years ahead of men in this respect, but they need not be smug. If sex differences persist, females of the future will rejoice in an almost bulbous forehead, like a newborn baby's, by the time men have reached women's present condition of beauty.

GOOD-BYE TO TEETH

Modern man is in a deplorable condition regarding his teeth, for which our soft food and polite manner of eating are largely responsible. The Eskimos, who gnaw their bones, have beautiful teeth. If the time ever comes when we live on concentrated food pills, we can say good-bye to our teeth.

The man of the future will be lucky if his head does not resemble the surface of a billiard ball before he is thirty. No hope for the women either. Body hair, too, will disappear, for in the course of human evolution the pelt has constantly diminished. But our man of th future will escape some of our ills. He will not be troubled with an appendix, for it is definitely on the way out. Moreover, nature is certain to do something about our other afflictions.

The change in our extremities was a pretty good job. I doubt if our hands will alter much, but there is room for improvement in our feet. The little toe is doomed.

Such is an impressionistic picture of the future human so far as physique is concerned. What will happen to him mentally we can only guess. Dr. Harry Shapiro, an expert of evolution, is an optimist, "Inevittably," he says, "civilizations will have declined and new ones will have arisen Perhaps on occasion civilization will come near to barbarity, but it will ever spring anew to dizzier heights."

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Her Voice Is Her Fortune

(Continued From Page 5)

other wrote Miss Fields, "Do drop in any time for dinner," and added, "You're so natural and unspoiled dear Don't let success go to your head." A press agent said with awe, after dipping into a pile of this mail "Most of these people don't even know who Gracie Fields is They just like her"

And the sponsor, a practical man who can also read, upped the five-minute show to 15.

As a singer who has made more money than the King of England, the star's spending habits are magnificently erratic. Plus a villa in Capri and two houses in England, and an orphanage of which she is the sole support, she has recently acquired a rambly, handsome place in Santa Monica, California. To furnish this, Gracie haunted local secondhand stores for bargains. "I got this couch, the lamp, and two chairs all for $59," she brags. When she shops for a purse or a lipstick, clerks are often bug-eyed at her casual request to "wrap up three dozen more just like it"—for friends and relatives all over the globe. Indifferent to jewellery, she quivers like a birddog when she gets near fine china

GRACIE'S MENAGE

In addition to Gracie and her second husband, actor-director Monty Banks, the household consists of her parents, two secretaries (one British, one American), a chow dog, and a procession of house guests who stay from a month to a year.

Her mother likes to warn her, "The public's fickle, Gracie," on the thory that this helps keep a girl on her toes. But it still takes both secretaries to handle the fan mail arriving daily from all over America and England.

During a recent flying trip back to England at Churchill's cabled request, she sang in war factories all over the British Isles, then paid a visit to a big naval base. Beforehers concert, officers lined up 16 warships in a row, facing one small lanuch which served as a stage. While thousands of sailors hung over the ships' rails, Gracie, standing below in the tiny boat, bellowed out their favorite songs It is rumored that even the Germans across the North Sea heard her that day, singing the most popular of her 300 songs: "They're going to 'ang old 'Itler from the very 'ighest bough of The Biggest Aspidistra in the world."

Our Exclusive Feature

ATOM BOMB AND THE WORLD STATE

By Louis Fischer

A World Federal Government is the only solution of the atom bomb, says the author in this thought-provoking article. The nation state is the root of war and the big problem before humanity to-day is how to transform the nation state into a world state.

NEW YORK (By Cable)

The atomic bomb has produced a world political crisis. It is not in the headlines. But it absorbs the attention of every major government, especially the United States government.

At a hearing before a United States Senate committee, Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, director of atomic research at Los Angeles, New Mexico, where the first atomic bomb was detonated on July 16, was asked whether an atomic raid on the United States might kill forty million Americans. He replied in the affirmative.

Industrialists and economists are already planning the dispersal of American industries and cities. Some big factories and power plants will be built far beneath the earth's surface.

RUSSIA IN THE RACE

The potency of the atomic explosion has been under-estimated by the public. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was probably no larger than a football. The bomb dropped on Nagasaki is said to have been several hundred times more potent than that which wiped out Hiroshima. Yet atomic science is only in its infancy. Bigger and "better" bombs are yet to come.

At present, the atomic bomb can only be manufactured in the United States. Even Great Britain, which participated, with Canada, in the atomic research that preceded the development of the bomb, cannot actually produce it. But scientists assert that the physical and mathematical formulae on which atomic fission or splitting is based are known to advanced scientists throughout the world. What is lacking is the technical "know-how" and the industrial plants.

Atomic experts who discussed the subject at a secret conference last week state that Russia may be able to make the atomic bomb five years from now. I suspect that with the aid of German specialists impressed into Soviet service and with the knowledge and paraphernalia found by the Soviet armed forces on the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic, Russia may produce atomic bombs before 1950.

NO DEFENCE

No defence is possible against the bomb, physicists say. Atomic bombs could before long be shot across oceans from cannon mouths or by rockets. One bomb would flatten a city with several million inhabitants. Some bombs will always get through.

While stick-in-the-mud militarists still talk in terms of big armies and navies, wise minds realize that the United States, militarily and economically the mightiest nation on earth, is defenseless in the atomic age. In 1955, Switzerland might destroy half the United States in an overnight atomic war started without notice. Conceivably, the defenders of the United States would not even know where the bombs were coming from.

All the governments on the planet could, of course, get together and outlaw the use of the atomic bomb. The idea is not new. War itself was outlawed by the Kellogg pact in 1928. Accordingly, all wars since then were unlawful. Tell that to the dead and wounded of the second world war and to their bereaved friends and families.

THEN WHAT?

Atomic bombs can be produced in small plants above or below ground. They can be made in secret and stored for years. The minutest inspection of every factory and laboratory in every country of the world would be necessary to make sure that a nation was not manufacturing atomic bombs surreptitiously. Moreover, atomic energy may soon be utilized for civilian purposes. Commercial atomic factories could quickly be converted to military use.

Any industrial nation that wants to have bombs will have them in the next ten or fifteen years, or sooner.

Then what? The world's nerves will go to pieces. National security will be at an end. War might break out any afternoon or any evening. Suddenly, cities would begin to crumble. Suddenly, millions would be burned to death.

Western civilisation faces a profound crisis.
The very existence of life on the planet is in question.
Man will hurl fiery comets at the earth.
Man's brain is too puny to encompass his own handiwork.

INADEQUATE CHARTER

Against this threat to the entire population of the world we have the San Francisco Charter. To make the statement is to show how ludicrous the position is. To cope with a weapon which may destroy mankind we have a piece of paper which has no validity other than that which national governments wish to give it. One major power, the United States or the Soviet Union or Great Britain or France or China, can by its veto in the security Council of the United Nations Organization, completely paralyze that body and make it totally incapable of action against an aggressor.

At a conference on world peace held at Dublin, New Hampshire, from Oct. 11 to Oct. 16, which I attended, it was resolved that "The United Nations Charter, despite the hopes of millions of people placed in it, is inadequate and behind the times as a means to promote peace and world order."

WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

In place of the United Nations organization a "world federal Government" was proposed. But then the conference became timid. It would not abolish nations and their sovereignty. It contented itself with urging the "limitation and pooling of national external sovereignty by all nations." The majority of the conference voted for a "world federal government with limited but definite and adequate powers to prevent war, including power to control the atomic bomb and other major weapons, and to maintain world inspection and police forces." The conference, however, rejected a proposal I presented in favour of the elimination, not limitation of national sovereignty and the causes of war which flow from it: international economic rivalry, the domination of the country by another, etc.

Nor would the conference, which received front-page publicity in press here, face the issue of Russia. Suppose the Soviet government refused to submit to the inspection and armament control of a world federation government. Would the rest of the world or part of the world organize without Russia? Moscow might interpret that as being against Russia. Would that intensify the existing tensions between the Eastern bloc and the Western powers?

Nevertheless, the Dublin conference did decide to launch a big campaign for an amendment of the United States constitution permitting the United States to join a world federal government. This will be salutary education for those who still think in pre-atomic, nationalistic terms.

THE ROOT OF WAR

The nation state is the root of war. The myth of racial or national superiority and the illusion that colonies contribute to the defense and prosperity of the "mother" country are at the root of imperialism. The division of the world into little competing, overlapping national economies creates poverty where each man, woman, and child could have comfortable, happy plenty.

In the age of the horse cart and ox, the country was the unit of political organization. In the age of steam and electricity, the nation was an acceptable unit. In the age of atom fission and aeroplanes, the world is the unit. How can the transfer be made from nation states to world state? That is the "to be or not to be" question

Many Happy Returns

Sardar Patel was the recipient of nation-wide felicitations on the occasion of his 71st birthday last Wednesday.

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs nas turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2/8/-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3/8/- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5/-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kaviraj s and advertisers Price Rs. 2/8/- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornests and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1/- per root, 3 for Rs. 2/8/- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY,
(101) Hazaribagh.

Caxton Hall Meeting For Indonesia

Protest Against Armed Intervention By Britain

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuter): A public meeting on the Indonesian problem, which is to follow the public statement of 60 Labour Members of Parliament, has been convened for Caxton Hall, London, on November 12 and is expected to be held under the auspices of the India League.

The speakers are likely to include Mr. Lester Hutchinson, Lieutenant L. J. A. Callaghan and other Labour back-benchers, including possibly Mr. Tom Driberg.

The speakers at the meeting are likely to protest against armed intervention by Britain in Indonesia. The number of members of parliament signatories to the public statement was originally 50, but it is understood to have been increased since to 70.

SOCIALIST QUISLING

The Dutch Socialist Party fully supports the Dutch Government's Indonesian policy, declares the Social Democratic member of the Dutch Parliament M. L. N. Palar who himself is an Indonesian Nationalist and a member of the Board of Indonesian movement in Holland.

M. Palar is in London on a party mission with other high officials of the party "I completely disassociate myself from what is happening in Sourabaya", he stated in an exclusive interview with Reuter.

M. Palar favours dominion status for Indonesia "though not modelled on the pattern of the British Empire. It must be the Dutch—Indonesian solution" he stressed. "Doctor Soekarno must not be identified with the whole of the Indonesian movement", he added.

REINFORCEMENTS

BATAVIA, Nov. 2 (Reuter): Major General C. Mansergh, Commander of the Fifth Indian Division, who arrived in Batavia to-day from Singapore to confer with General Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander of the Netherlands East Indies, will take over the late Brigadier A. W S. Mallaby's command at Sourabaya tomorrow, reports the Netherland news agency.

Further Allied reinforcements are due to arrive to Sourabaya this week-end.

MADURA, Nov. 1 (A. P. I.): Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer, a prominent Congressman of Madura, has addressed a letter to Mr. Kamaraj Nadar resigning his membership of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

1942 Movement Was Index Of India's Will

Nehru Pays Tribute To The Uncowed And Uncrushed Spirit Of People

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Human floods and earthquakes that moved in 1942 have proved that the people in India from one end to the other can no longer tolerate British rule, observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at a mammoth meeting held this evening at Sabzimandi under the auspices of Delhi Provincial Hindustan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh. Mr. Asaf Ali presided.

The meeting was attended by thousands of mill workers including several hundred women. Pandit Nehru spoke for about one hour amidst pin-drop silence.

At the outset Pandit Nehru said that he had come to Delhi in connection with the defence of the I.N.A officers. He had been very busy throughout the day in meeting people and making defence arrangements.

He said that there was not a single party in India which had not demanded the release of the I.N.A personnel. Even men of the British Indian Army had asked for withdrawal of the cases against them but nothing could be done. They found themselves helpless. The United voice of the country was being ignored. This was but one example of their helplessness. But, Pandit Nehru said that India would see that no harm was done to these people.

Pandit Nehru referred to the terrible repression to quell the 1942 movement and said that the police and military excesses had reached its climax. Inspite of all Government atrocities, the spirit of the people remained uncowed and uncrushed. He had toured certain districts which participated in the movement with full strength in those eventful days. The Government was able to curb those brave people for some time, but again they were full of life and enthusiasm. Never before during the history of Congress during the last 60 years he had seen so much feeling and enthusiasm as now.

Again, they were holding their heads high. They said "We are the people who turned out the British from our land for a period of ten to fifteen days and established our own Government. The Government was able to reconquer us because we were unarmed and we had to fight against an armed and powerful Government." Human floods and earthquakes that moved in 1942 said Pandit Nehru, have proved that the whole people in India can no longer tolerate British rule.

How many people died in the 1942 movement Pandit Nehru said, he did not know. The Government gave out about 1,500 people being killed, but it was said that 10,000 to 20,000 were killed by firing and shooting.

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a limited turnover. Forward silver after touching Rs. 131 steadied at Rs. 130/12 while ready silver was quoted at Rs. 130/12. Forward gold opened at Rs. 78/2 and quietened at Rs. 77/12 under scattered selling. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 78.

The market ruled steady and closed as under:

Ready Silver	131	14	0
Forward Silver	131	8	0
Ready Gold	78	6	6
Forward Gold	78	2	6
Sovereigns	54	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The local Cotton market opened today at Rs. 389/8 for January delivery and steadied at Rs. 390/4 on scattered buying. Trading was restricted and the market was steady with holiday feeling.

Later on there was improved buying and January advanced to Rs. 393/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs. 393	0	0
I.C.C. March	400	8	0
I.C.C. May	411	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 867 cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PIRCES

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

I.C.C. January Highest 393-3/4 Lowest 390-1/4 Closing at 4 p.m. 390-1/2

I.C.C. March Highest 401 Lowest 396 Closing at 4 p.m 398

I.C.C May Highest 412-1/2 Lowest 409-1/2 Closing at 4 p.m. 409-1/2

Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 41/11 Lowest 41/7 Closing at 4 p.m. 41/8

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Nov. 2.

December	23.64—08
January	23.72—08
March	23.75—06
March highest (12-58 p.m)	23.84—08
March lowest (2-62 p.m)	23.75—05
May	23.75—11
July	23.—10
October	23.17—08
Middling Spot	24.39—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	23.67—03
March	23.75—10
May	23.80—07
July	23.62—10
Middling Spot	23.50—10

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

December	23.71
March	23.78
May	23.82

HAPUR MARKET QUOTATIONS

HAPUR, Nov 3.

Wheat 10/4, Peas 8/12, Old Khattis 7, Maize 7/7, Bajra 7/9, undertone quiet stocks unchanged 9rhar 7/2 Old Khattis 6/8, Urad 13/12, Moong 11, Gur New 13, Old 10/4 Jaggry Powder New 13, Old 11/8, quiet arrivals gradually increasing Bardana Ready 50/8, to 53/8 Mangsir 48/12, Chet 46/4, Guwar Maha 6/6/8 Silver 130/12 Gold 77.

Colombo To Go Without Gas

Company's Workmen On Strike Since Morning

COLOMBO, Nov. 2 (API): All the workmen of the Colombo Gas Company are out on strike since this morning. The reason for the sudden strike is said to be dissatisfaction with the recent award of the tribunal that went into the question of their grievances.

It is stated that the strike would affect the whole gas using public of Colombo and there would be no gas available for use until workmen resume work.

The bank clerks' strike entered the second day to-day with increasing numbers joining the ranks of strikers.

Tojo Completely Recovered

LONDON, November 3. (Reuter): Ex-Premier of Japan, Hideki Tojo, has completely recovered from the pistol wound he inflicted on himself when Americans came to arrest him and he no longer needs medical attention, cables the "Daily Express" correspondent from Yokohama.

Tojo, who is imprisoned on an island near Yokohama, washes his laundry twice weekly, the correspondent adds.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

United States price of foreign silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying prices 70-3/4

The Rational Cough Cure
KASABIN
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Cold and Cough
Chronic and acute Bronchitis • Pneumonia • Whooping Cough • Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases
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Bombay 4.

PT. NEHRU SEES LORD WAVELL

I.N.A. TRIAL DISCUSSED

JAWAHAR ADVICES PEOPLE TO KEEP OFF RED FORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an interview with Lord Wavell this morning when he is believed to have discussed the forthcoming I. N. A. trial "vis-a-vis" the question of its adjournment. Lord Louis Mountbatten is arriving here to-morrow.

KEEP OF RED FORT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mass meeting this evening declared that political subjection was the greatest calamity that could befall any country

Pandit Nehru prefaced his speech by raising the slogan "Jai Hind" (Victory to India). He referred to the impending I. N. A. trial and said that as one connected with the legal defence of the I. N. A. he could not give detailed expression to his views on the subject. Broadly speaking, it was not merely a trial involving legal issues. It was some thing much more than that. It touched the sentiments of the whole nation. The "motif" of the I. N. A. was freedom of India and to that end it reflected the sentiments and aspirations of four hundred millions in this country. Besides the Congress, all political parties in the land, the League, the Mahasabha, the Unionists and the rest were unanimously for the release of the I. N. A. Offiers and men. The people of India should be the final court and arbiter of the case, he said.

Pandit Nehru disapproved the idea of holding any demonstration in front of the Red Fort when the trial starts. The I. N. A. defence Committee would do its best to secure the release of the men.

He would have no objection to people holding meetings elsewhere in the city, but they should not attempt to have any demonstration in front of the Red Fort

ADMISSION TO COURT

For the duration of the I.N.A. courts-martial, the first of which begins on November 5, says a Press Note, entry to the Red Fort, Delhi, will be restricted to persons holding special passes to attend the court or those holding Station Staff Officers' or similar passes who are entitled to enter the Fort in the course of their official duties.

Besides those directly connected with the court, the Press Note adds, only members of the press with press passes and the general public with special passes issued by the War Department may enter the court-room buildings.

THE COURT ROOM

Sikh carpenters and electricians were till late Saturday evening busy preparing No. One barrack block in the Red Fort into an improvised court for the trial of Captain Shah Nawaz, Captain Sehgal and Captain Dhillon. A double-storeyed, roughly built, red and grey stone structure, the dock stands near the southern end of the Fort. A wing in the ground floor is allotted as the press room in which telephones and the press counter of the telegraph office are installed. Directly above it on the top floor is the hall in which the court will sit. It is a high ceilinged rectangular hall 60 by 25 feet with a wide veranda running on three sides of it.

At one end is a low coir-matted platform on which the president and members of the court martial will sit. Defence counsel and the Prosecuting counsel will occupy the next segment of the hall. In a separate roped-off enclosure next to it the press will sit. The rest of the hall is assigned to spectators. From the back veranda through the protective wire netting which encloses the whole wing one can see glimpses of the Moghul Emperor's bath and the Pearl Mosque and in the distance the Jumna which is now largely a vast sandy expanse left by the monsoon floods.

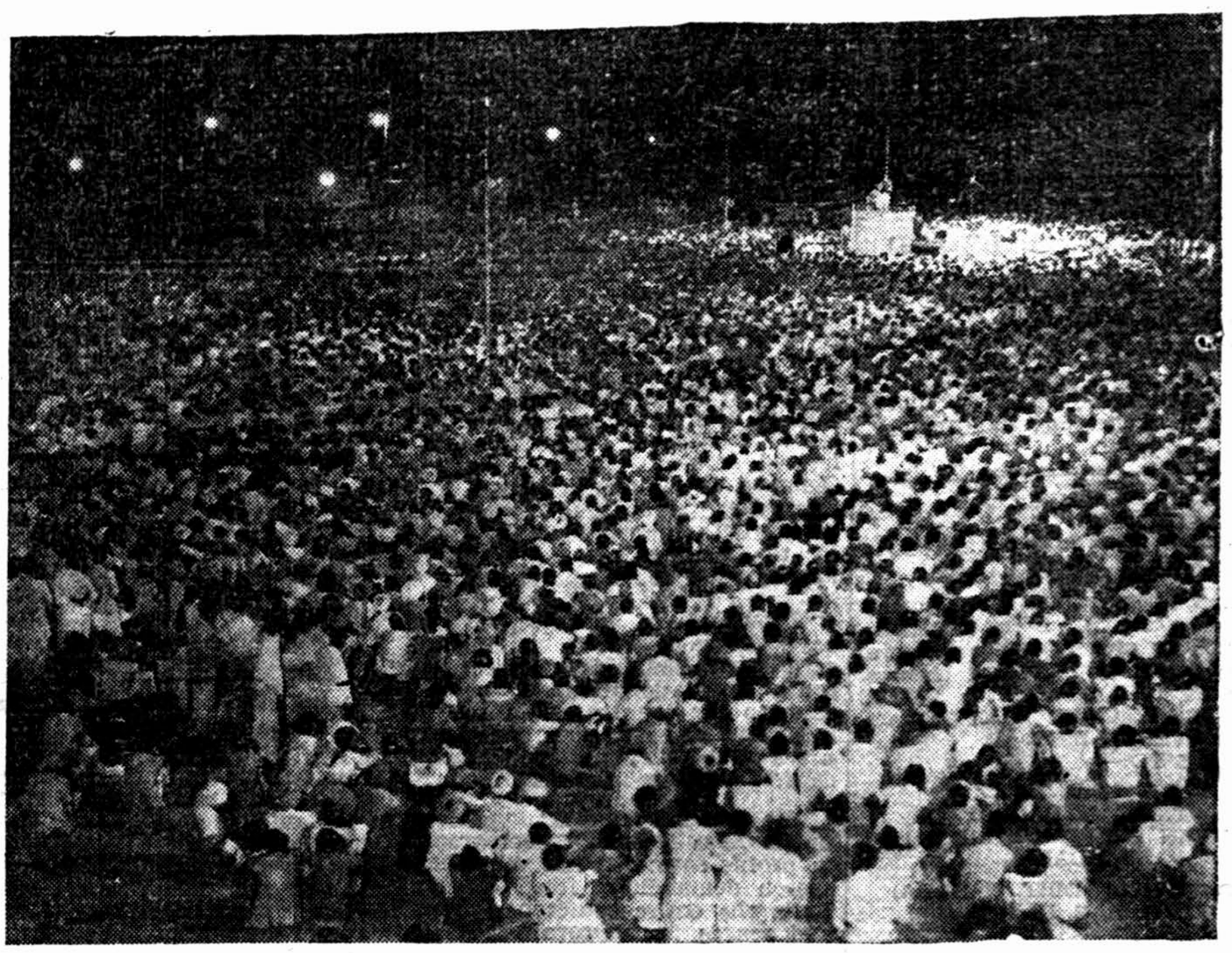
NEWS ABOUT I. N. A. MEN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has nominated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Raghunandan Saran, and Miss Kurshid Naoroji to organise an I.N.A. Inquiry Committee in order to deal with questions other than legal defence affecting the men of the Indian National Army.

The Congress President says: "When the Congress formed the I.N.A. Defence Committee the chief object in mind was necessary action for legal defence. It has now become evident that there are other important questions in connection with the I.N.A. that require proper attention. Hundreds of inquiries are pouring into the I.N.A. Defence Committee regarding the present whereabouts and the health of members of the I.N.A. The anxiety of relatives and friends of the men of the I.N.A. is natural, but since the men are scattered in different jails and prisoners of war camps in various parts of India, it is impossible for the Defence Committee to deal with such inquiries. The volume of work of the Defence Committee will not permit their attendance to any other work.

In these circumstances, I consider a separate committee for attending to other questions affecting the men of the I.N.A necessary. I, therefore, nominate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(Continued on page 18)



Pandit Jawaharlal addressing a mammoth gathering in Jodhpur, under the presidentship of Syt. Jai Narayan Vyas, when the Pandit was presented with a purse of Rs. 21,000 by the Marwar Lok Parishad.

****

I. N. A. DEFENCE FUND

Numerous inquiries are being made to the Congress Headquarters whether contributions for the Defence and Relief of Indian National Army men and their families can be received at the office of the B.P.C.C. For the convenience of those who want to make contributions towards this noble cause, contributions will be received at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay No. 4, and duly receipted by the B.P.C.C.

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More British Troops Slip Into Java

Situation Becoming Increasingly Tense In Batvia

BATAVIA, Nov. 3. (Reuter): All military personnel in the city have been ordered to move about at least in pairs and carry arms, cables Narayan Rajamani, "Reuter's" special correspondent. A partial Curfew has also been imposed under which officers should return to billets at the latest by 10 p.m., other ranks 9 p.m. Guards and patrols on duty are the only exceptions.

The situation here to-day is becoming increasingly tense, although hostilities are reported to have subsided.

Aircraft out on reconnaissance report that they have sighted formations of men moving in and out Magalang, Jogjakarta and Solo, all in Mid-Java. These formations which include motor transport and railway trains are definitely not being used by British and Indian forces.

The Indonesians in Sourabaya are now showing a more co-operative attitude it is stated.

There has been no fighting in Magalang since yesterday afternoon, but at Kebajarn village outside Batavia, bandits, who have been harassing a group of Dutch troops stationed there, have burned down half the village.

The Indonesian nationalists used dum dum bullets in fighting in Batavia and Sourabaya, a British spokesman here disclosed to-day.

A revolver found on a civilian who was shot while resisting his arrest in Batavia yesterday, was loaded with them

BRITISH TROOPS MOVE IN

(APA): A second division of British troops—the Fifth Indian Division—was slipping unobtrusively into Java to-day, it was learned.

Officially, the situation was said to be under control, yet tanks, planes and warships suddenly made their appearance.

The statement by the Dutch home government that the meeting of H. J.

(Continued on page 18)

Who Fired On Mallaby?

BATAVIA, Nov. 3 (APA): The unrecognized Indonesian Government had advanced a claim that the slain Brigadier Mallaby might possibly have been killed by British or Indian fire rather than Indonesian.

The report, on which British sources had not yet commented, said both Mallaby and Indonesian members of the Control Council at Sourabaya were caught in crossfire between British and Indian troops and Indonesian forces. It claimed the British and Indians fired first.

PUNJAB WOMEN RESENT TRIAL BY ALIEN GOVT.

LAHORE, Nov. 2. (A.P.I.): A RESOLUTION DEMANDING IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF THE MEN AND OFFICERS O THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY WAS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE CENTRAL PUNJAB BRANCH CONFERENCE OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE WHICH OPENED IN LAHORE YESTERDAY UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

The resolution which was adopted at the Conference declared that an alien Government had no right to try the men and officers of the I.N.A. who could be dealt justice only by an Indian People's Government.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moving the resolution from the chair, pointed to the presence of school and college girls and elderly women with the badge 'Save I.N.A.' tucked on their saries and asked: "Why this badge on you to-day? You know that it is your own brave patriotic Punjabis and other countrymen Sahgal Shah Nawaz and Dhillon, and behind them thousands of other valiant men are locked up in the Red Fort and other places. They represent the self-respect and honour of India. It is an army of free men who carried on freedom's battle from outside India.

Mrs. Naidu said that to say that these brave men sided with the Japanese was wrong. She declared: "The only object for which they suffered so much, was to save India and to remove the enemy in India and the enemy abroad. "These brave men fought for the defence and honour of our Motherland. I want every man, woman and child to remember these men and work for their release. These men when released will infuse a new spirit in the country. They are very brave and there is nothing against them

THE
Bombay Chronicle
Weekly
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To All Its
Hindu Readers

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Bombay Girls Triumph

Sensation At World Youth Conference

LONDON, Nov. 3. (Reuter) The Liberal newspaper, the "News Chronicle" and the Labour "Daily Herald" give great prominence to "the freedom-for-India" speech made by the 23-year-old Bombay irl, Miss Kitty Boomla, an economic graduate of the London University at the World Youth Conference yesterday.

The "News Chronicle", which calls it "the speech of the day" says: "Wearing a blue and white figured saree she constantly thumped the conference table to stress her points. She appealed for a youth international to work for the interests of her country and to raise social standards".

"Thousands of youths in Bombay", she said, "were toiling to earn three shillings a week. A youth international would be an asset to the country and through it a commission to visit oppressed areas and relief parties to help distress could be organised".

The "Daily Herald", which prints Miss Boomla's photograph in profile says: "At her vehement speech demanding freedom for India the entire conference rose and roared its approval".

U.S. MUST DENOUNCE IMPERIALISM

HAMMOND (Indiana), Nov. 3. (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit told a Town Hall meeting here last night that the United States should exert its world leadership by denouncing imperialism wherever it manifests itself.

She said: "The United States has been a senior partner in the war. It is, therefore, her duty to see that victory is not one of superior strength but a moral one as well. Victory can have to meaning if the freedom for which the war was fought is denied to colonial areas.

"To-day we see the shocking tragedy of the Indonesian struggle for freedom being suppressed by the British. The war was not fought for the perpetuation of foreign domination over colonial areas and a continued denial of independense to India. The United States should come out clearly and say she will not be a partner to the Denial of freedom to any people".

Two Indians' Success At London Municipal Election

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, a leading figure in Indian nationalist life in Britain, nationalist life in Britain, becomes the Labour Councillor of the Borough of Saint Pancras, London, as the result of the municipal election declared yesterday. Mr. Menon was the third from the top of the poll in Ward Four with 2,380 votes.

Another sucessful Indian candidate was Dr. Dhami Ram Prem standing as a Labour represcentative for Perry Barr, Ward Birmingham. He had the third largest poll with 7,237 votes.

The third Indian Mr. J. P. Patel standing as an Independent candidate, Belsize Ward, Hampstead, London, was unsuccessful, being at the bottom of the poll with 223 votes.

MACE-BEARER ELECTED

LONDON, Nov. 3. (Reuter): It was the business of ex-police sergeant Robert Marshall at all civic functions in the Somerset City of Bath to carry the Mace for Mr. Edward Clements, the Mayor.

The mayor was not elected but his Mace-Bearer was, in the municipal elections in Britain declared yesterday.

The city will now have to find a new official to carry the Mace.

MOB ATTACK AT DURGA IMMERSION

Two Congressmen's Houses Raided And Boy Thrown Into Tank

DACCA, Nov. 2 (API): Reports have been received of disturbances at Gopalnagar and Rekabi Bazar in Munshiganj Sub-Division, over the postponed Durga immersion ceremony on Tuesday.

It is stated that about noon a big Muslim mob shouting "Pakisthan-ki-Jai" and other slogans, and armed with lathis and brickbats, attacked the house of Mr. Chand Mohan Roy, a Congressman, at Gopalnagar, stabbed him, assaulted other inmates and threw a boy aged seven of Mr. Chand Mohan Roy, into a tank, from which he was subsequently rescued. It also attacked the house of Dr. Birendra Chatterji, another Congressman, and damaged the fencing of his Thakur Ghar. Almost simultaneously another Muslim mob is reported to have attacked Dr. Chatterjee's dispensary at Rekabi Bazar, assaulted him and his compounder, and damaged medicines and articles of considerable value. Other Hindu shop-keepers in the Bazar were also assaulted.

After the police appeared the mob melted away.

A Muslim mob is also stated to have stopped from functioning yesterday three markets in the locality, namely, those at Rekabi Bazar, Feringi Bazar and Mir Radim, and to have compelled Muslim boatmen who are stated to have taken advances for carrying the images in the boat) to boycott the immersion ceremony.

In the evening, however, under elaborate police arrangements about 25 images were taken out with due ceremony and immersed in the Dhaleswari river near Kamala Ghat. four images, namely, those of Ramnagar, Tilardi, Kalinidpara and Gopalnagar are, however, still lying unimmersed.

TARIFF BOARD PLANS

Protection For War-Time Industries

NEW DELHI, November 2. (A. P. I.): A tariff board has been constituted to enquire into claims from war-time industries for protection or assistance. New conditions are laid down for the grant of protection or assistance and these are described as more liberal than existing ones under the policy of discriminating protection.

The board is to consist of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President, Mr. C. C. Desai, and Prof. H. L. Dey. The name of one more member will be announced shortly. Mr. Desai will act as secretary to the board in addition to his duties as member.

A communique announcing the constitution of the board states that the board will hold enquiries into claims for protection or assistance beyond the transition have been started or developed during war time and are established on sound business lines. "The Government of India consider that the effect of these provisions should be explained to the industries concerned. It is not the intention that industries which are granted protection or assistance under the terms of this resolution should be considered illegible for protection or assistnace beyond the transition period. It will be open to any such industry, at the appropriate time, to apply for protection or assistance in accordance with the tariff policy which will be announced later.

The Government of India resolution says several industries have applied for assistance or protection and on a preliminary examination of their claims, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that applications submitted by the following industries call for a detailed examination.

In making its recommendations, the Board will give due weight to the interests of the consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and also consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection is to be granted. Since relief, to be effective, should be afforded without delay, the board is requested to complete its enquiries with all possible expedition and to submit a report as soon as the investigation of the claim of each industry is concluded.

The headquarters of the Board will be at Bombay, but it will visit such other places as it thinks necessary for purposes of its enquiries.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY ART EXHIBITION

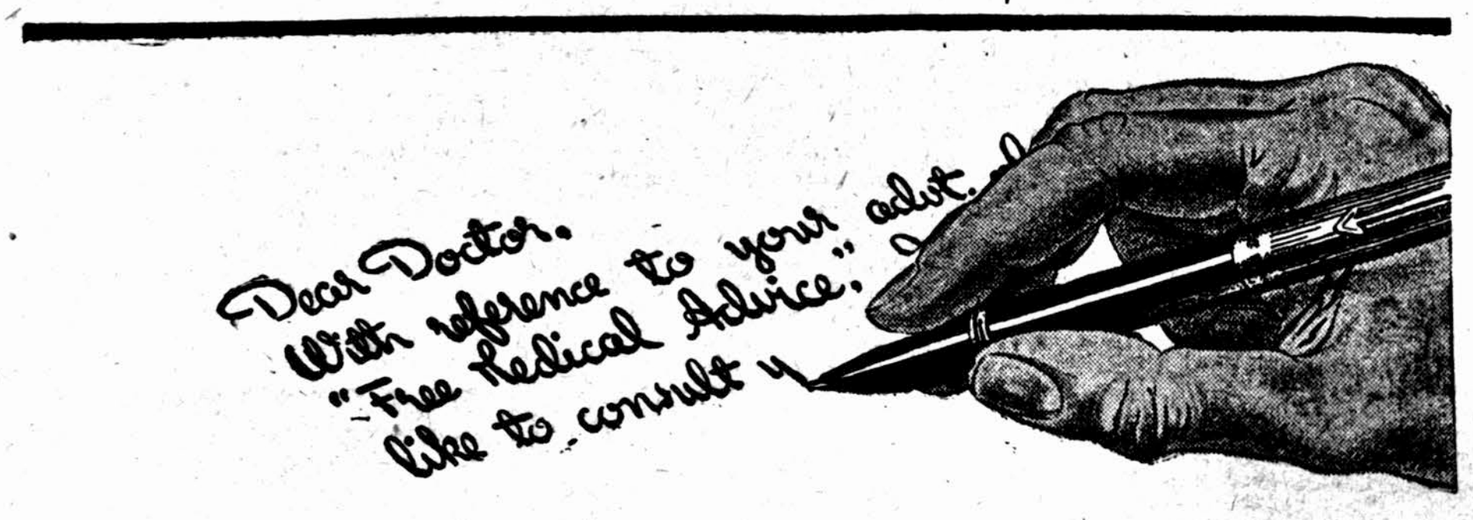
To be Opened by H. E. The Viceroy

An Exhibition of works by International Contemporary Artists will be held in New Delhi in February 1946 under the auspices of the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, 66, Queensway, New Delhi.

Patroness-in-Chief
H. E. Viscountess Wavell C. I.

PATRONS
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief.
The American Commissioner, George R. Merrell, Esqr., and All Leading Princes of India

For particulars write to
Capt. W. B. HENDERSON, Viceroy's House, New Delhi or to Mr. ANIL ROY CHOUDHURY of the Society.



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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 30, 2001.
Muslim: Zilkad 28, 1364.
Parsi: Khordad 2 1315.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DESOUZA CONDERCETH.—Beloved Husband of Felismina Expired on Saturday, Nov. 3, Funeral leaves Sultan Mansion, Cannaught Road Byculla, to_day, at 4-30 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Divali gathering 3-30 p.m., to_day, at Sangham premises, Telang Road, Matunga.

ARYA SAMAJ: Divali Yajna will be held at 7 a.m., to-day, in the premises of Dalmiya Building Lady Hardinge Road.

DOVALI TREAT: Dadar G. I. P. Railway Indian Institute's Divali Treat to-day at 4_30 p.m. Mr. N. L. Deshmukh will preside.

BALKANJI-BARI (MATUNGA BRANCH): Has arranged a trip to Nasik from Thursday to Sunday, (8 to 11 Nov.) Those who are interested are invited by the Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURE, on 'the Promised Day' by H. M. Manji, at 5-00 p.m., to_day, at Baha'i Hall, Telli Road, Andheri.

SARAT AT KHALSA COLLEGE: Public meeting under the auspices of Sir Guru Singh Sabha, at 6 p.m., to_day. Babu Sarat Chandra Bose to preside.

SYRIAN CHURCH: Mar Thoma Syrian Church Bombay. His Grace Mar Yuhanon Themotios will conduct Holy Qurbana, at St. Marys' Church, Parel, at 10 a.m. to-day.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Prof. G. D. Parikh on "Christians and Coming Elections" at 11-15 a.m., to_day, at the I. L. I. Hall Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road.

MUSLIM MEETING: A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held in the Mosque of Mominpura at 9 p.m., to_day, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan will address the meeting.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Musical concert, at 4_25 p.m., to-day. At Podar College Hall, Matunga. Miss Meenakshi Sankar (Vocal); Miss S. Kamala (Violin); Master A. B. Ramachandran (Mridangam).

ORIENTAL MUSIC CIRCLE: Music Concert by Anjinibai Lolekar accompanied by Messrs. Baburao Kumtekar for Sarangi and Kamurao Mangeshkar for Tabla to-day at 9_30 p.m., at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Bombay.

CONCERT POSTPONED: Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh concert is postponed to next Sunday, the 11th Nov. at 6 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge, Besant Hall Chowpaty. Miss Anwarbai and Miss Nirmala will give dancing performance.

CONNOISSEURS' MUSIC CIRCLE: An inaugural music concert by Prof Mallikarjun Mansur has been arranged under the auspices of the Connoisseurs' Music Circle, to-day, at 10 p.m., at Chhabildas High School Hall, Dadar, (B. B. & C. I.)

KERALA RESIDENTS: Meeting at Podar College of Commerce, Matunga at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, to consider the Reforms of the Government of Travancore in regard to the Primary Education in the State. Rao Sahib K. Sreenivasan will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: All members of the Bombay National Guards to attend in Mufti at 7 a.m., to-day. To_morrow all the Guards will observe "Indian National Army" day. They are required attend the 'A' Ward D. Congress office, at 7 a.m.

There will be a mass meeting on the Chowpatty Sands, at 6 p.m. tomorrow over which Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will preside.

I. N. A. Day Meeting On Monday

(From Congress House.)

To observe the Indian National Army Day there will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Monday November 5, at 8 p.m., at the Napoo Gardens, Matunga. Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, will address and Shri Nagindas T. Master President of the B. P. C. C., will preside.

Sardar Leaves For Poona

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel and Mr. and Mrs. Kripalani, left for Poona this evening by the Deccan Queen.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Nov. 4,

244 m (1 231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Ravi Shankar 9-45 Roshanara Begum 11 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Sudheer Phadke 11-30 Yusuf Effendi 11-45 Gururao Deshpande 12-45 p m News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 2-30 For Women 4-20 Children's Programme 5-0 Sudheer Phadke 5-20 Ravi Shankar (Sitar) 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Joytsna Bhole 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 U M Maniar 7-0 Yusuf Effendi 7-15 Roshanara Begum 7-45 Vidyalakshmi Mehta and Party (G Choruses) 8-5 Kannada Song 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Selections 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Gururao Deshpande 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

DIWALI CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Diwali or the Feast of Lights began yesterday though some of the orthodox Hindus begin to observe this festival a couple of days earlier.

This festival will continue till Monday when the New Year breaks swallowing up the old year! The commercial houses are not closed during this festival as it is meant both for merry making and for business transactions when merchants meet and transact business for the season.

Labour Meeting Permitted In Mill Compound

The Bombay Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated November 3.

On the original Act there was no provision under which the Labour Officer could hold, for any of the purposes of the Act, meetings in the mill compounds if the millowners objected. While in general millowners permitted such use, instances did occur where their refusal frustrated the object of the Act.

The amending Act, therefore, empowers the Labour officer to convene a meeting in the mill compounds and to require the employer to post announcements of such meetings at such places on the premises as he may order.

Leather Shop Workers Form Union

On 1st November, at 8 p.m. there was a public meeting of about 500 leather shop_workers under the presidentship of Mr. Vora in the Jinnah Hall. Dr Korgaonker, Messrs. Khandre Hardiker, Shinde and Khaparde and Pedilu addressed the gathering. The institution "The Bombay Leather-Shop Workers' Union" was formed with the following office-bearers:—

President:—Mr. Rajaram Khandre: Vice-Presidents:—Mr P. S. Khaparde and Pedilu Gourayya Ramanjaloo; General Secretary:—Mr. G. C. Shinde; Joint Secretaries:—Perimal Kuppaswami Kasarku and Poojanna Shreerangayya Guruloor; Treasurer:—Mr. R. K. Hardiker.

Theatre Group's "Othell"

Shakespeare's Othello will be presented at the St. Xavier's College Hall on the 14th and 15th of November by the Theatre Group. The production is by Sultan Padamsee. This is the third Shakespeare play he has put on the stage in the last two years.

Othello is the first of the group's items for this season and will embody interesting experiments in coloured decor with black and white costumes.

Othello is in aid of the Theatre Library which this enthusiastic group are planning to start in Bombay. Tickets priced at Rs. 4, 2_8 and 1-4 are already available at Rhythm House.

City Ladies Concern For Palestine Situation

BOMBAY, Friday.

A largely attended ladies meeting at Kaiserbagh this evening under the presidentship of Khadija Shafee Tayyabjee was the culminating feature of the observance of "Palestine Day" today all over Bombay.

Speaking on the British Government's present policy towards Palestine, Mrs. Sikander Dehlvi remarked that if the British Government failed to abide by their promises, Indian ladies would be in the forefront to resist any illegitimate pressure on the Arabs in Palestine.

Mrs. Shaief, in the course of her speech, went to the length of indicting President Truman of selfish motives in his present attitude of putting pressure on the British Government for Jewish immigration into Palestine.

"Film Centre" Opened

Sir Alwyn Ezra opened India's newest film service "Film Centre", on Friday, in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included Messrs. Fazalbhoy Bros. Mr. Sidhwa, Mr. Ghanshyamdas Podar, Mr. Ram Dutt and many notable technicians and well wishers. Mr. A. J Patel of the Central Cine Corporation Ltd., explained the events leading upto the formation of "Film Center" and outlined his plans for the future. The new venture will provide a much felt want to India's growing film industry fitted with up-to-date American machinery.

Bairi For Ration Cards-Holders

With an improvement in the supply position, Bajri will be gain available to ration card and ration permit holders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from Sunday (November 4), up to 100 p.c. of the ration. The rate continues to be the same viz. 10 annas per payli.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS ON STAY-IN STRIKE

BOMBAY Saturday.

About 300 workers of the Government central Press, Bombay, staged a stay—in strike this morning demanding an increase in their dearness allowance.

It may be recalled that these workers were given 12-1/2 per cent increase in their dearness allowance two months back when they had resorted to the same method.

KHAR MAHAD HUTS BURNT DOWN

BOMBAY; Saturday.

A dozen huts were burnt down in the Mahad - Colony at Khar in the early hours of this morning, and the poor residents were left without any shelter except the road. All their belonging were burnt to ashes. A Municipal fire brigade came to their rescue and could save only the adjoining huts from catching the spreading fire Mr. B. Kher and Mr. Shewak Bhojraj Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban Social Service League, accompanied by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar and Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, visited the scene and gave the devastated families rupees ten each and arranged for their food, clothes, etc.

B. D. D. Sweepers' Strike

The Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh regrets very much that about 300 employees of the Government who are Harijans have been compelled to go on strike because of lack of any response from the Government to the appeals made from time to time for the improvement of their conditions of work. The demands of these low paid workers who are engaged in the essential service of keeping the B. D. D. Chawls clean were formulated sometime ago and were formally submitted to the Government by the Bombay Sweepers' Union of which the Harijan employees of the B D. D. are members The Harijan Sevak Sangh finds that no unreasonable demands have been put forward and that several of the requests made are such as have been granted by the Bombay Municipality and other public bodies of large employers of labour. It is to be regretted that the employees some of whom have been in service for over two decades are treated as temporary staff and as such are denied the benefits attached to regular employment. It is to be hoped that Government will pay immediate attention to the representations made by Union and bring the dispute to an early end.

"SOUND" THIRD ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

Three years ago a modest little magazine made its debut in Bombay. Its name sounded funny but it soon showed that it was capable of quite a good deal of sound as well as fury. What is more, both these signified something—something which soon made its mark felt!

In the cinema world "Sound" has already achieved a pre_eminent position by its crisp comments gloves-off reviews and its intimate glimpses behind the silver screen. Apart from this it provided every month a feast of photographs to the cine fans.

"Sound", however, is by no means merely a cinema journal It has always taken an intelligent interest in the political and social problems and has expressed its views in a refreshingly forthright manner. A number of well_known writers have regularly contributed to its columns and made it a "live wire".

The anniversary number is a bumper issue with a complete feature printed in two colours of art from its usual colour plates. Many happy returns of the day. SOUND

—N. J.

Goans Entertain I. L. O. Official

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. (Miss) Laura Bodmer of the I. L. O who is at present in Bombay investigating the prospects of the special Social Insurance scheme under consideration of Government of India for the Indian seamen, was received by members of the Goan residential clubs in the City particularly by clubs in the Mazagoan area this evening. The visit was arranged by the Indian Saloon Workers' Union and the Goan Association, Dr (Miss) Bodmer was presented a souvenir by the Union.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS PLANS

Cinema Slides For Propaganda Purpose

BOMBAY, SATURDAY: For the efficient and effective organisation of election propaganda for the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the election campaign board appointed by the B. P. C. C. at a meeting under the Presidentship of Mr. P. K. Savant divided itself on Thursday evening into the following Sub_Committees:—

Press Publicity Sub-Committee;

Sub_Committee for organising meetings and processions;

Voters Contact Sub_Committee which was further sub_divided according to wards.

Voters Enlightenment Sub-Committee.

It was further decided to open a Central Office of the Election Campaign Board at Congress House and sub_offices in different wards.

A novel feature of the propaganda programme will be, inter alia', the use of cinema slides

Governor Discusses Housing Problem With Mayor

BOMBAY, Nov 2. (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville has been busy yesterday and to-day granting interviews to officials and non-officials.

The Governor saw the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and had discussion with them on the question of the city's housing problem.

MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY.

The Governor had also a discussion with Sir Bomanji Wadia, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University on the plans concerning the creation of a Maharashtra University at Poona.

The Governor attended by his personal staff left Bombay for Ganeshkhind.

Vellodi Entertained By Overseas Merchants' Chamber

Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Textile Commissioner, who will shortly be leaving for London to take up his new post as Deputy High Commissioner for India was entertained to a luncheon party at the Taj by the members of the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber on Wednesday.

Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser, president of the Chamber, congratulated Mr. Vellodi on his new appointment and eulogised his services as Textile Commissioner during the critical years of the war.

Mr. Vellodi thanked the Chamber and observed that the success of the textile measures adopted by the Government was mainly due to the co-operation extended to him by all commercial bodies, including the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs 5, 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road, Teynampet P O. Madras.

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MUMTAZ MAHAL

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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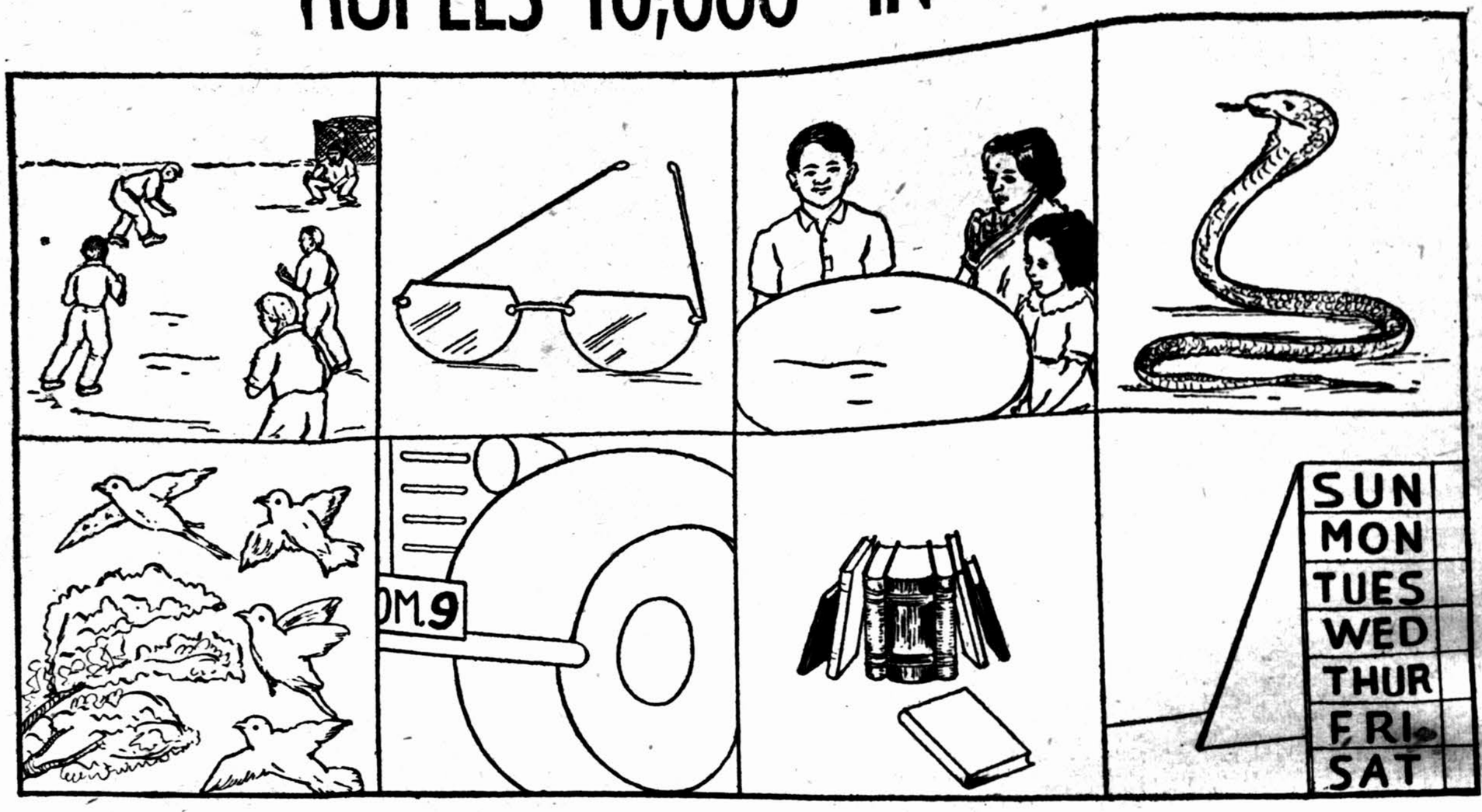
Figures Competition

RUPEES 10,000 IN PRIZES



This being the festive season of the Hindus as well as of all the commercial people in India, it was suggested to us that we should repeat the Figures Competition and, if possible, increase the amount of the Prize, to enable the successful contestants to secure substantial New Year Gifts. It has been, therefore, decided to increase the amount to Rs. 10,000 this time.

Each of the 8 illustrations shown above, gives indication of a number. For example, the illustration in the lower row showing books would indicate the number "8". Similarly, the singular Cobra in the upper row gives an indication of "1". You have to find out these numbers and enter them in the blank spaces on the side of the plus signs (+), and show the sum of each such pair in the last column. For instance, the figure of "8" (indicated by the number of books) is entered against "45" and the sum shown as "53" in the last column. Similarly, the figure "1" (indicated by the lone Cobra) is entered against "22" and the sum of "23" in the last column. In this manner you are asked to enter the other six numbers in the coupon, and show the sums in the last column so that the grand total amounts to "507".

If the "sums" entered in the last column, tally with those in the "correct solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible in the share of the prize, if not the whole of it, regardless of the order in which the numbers in the last column appear.

You may send as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per coupon, before Wednesday the 14th November 1945, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. **Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.**
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
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12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

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CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

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45+8 =	53
76+ =	
37+ =	
81+ =	
22+1 =	23
91+ =	
62+ =	
54+ =	
TOTAL	507

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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MARRIAGE-CONTRACT OR SACRAMENT?

"CHRONICLE" POLL INDICATES PROGRESSIVE TENDENCIES

Public Opinion Ready For Radical Changes In Caste And Marriage Systems

Notwithstanding the interest of the subject, the number of answers received continues to be small. 36 per cent of the answers received consider marriage a life-long and indissoluble sacrament while 64 per cent are prepared to consider it as a civil contract dissolvable in specified circumstances. If the replies were at all in goodly number we would have said this indicated the trend of modern thought penetrating into Indian life. But as it is the only consolation we could find it that out of all the answers received not one seems to feel that man and woman should be treated differently. The equality of sexes is, therefore, accepted in regard to the rules governing such relationships.

Changing Social Order

Another sign of the changing social order can be seen in the great unanimity in the answers, to the second question. 73 per cent of the replies received indicate that marriage should be a perfectly free choice of the parties without interference from parents or others. Of the remainder 18 per cent, though not quite opposed to this idea, feel that some form of parental control or advice and guidance is necessary; the balance are indifferent on this question.

The next questionnaire in "Bombay Chronicle" Poll will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of 11th November.

Restrictions On Choice

On the next question, 82 per cent of the replies are opposed to any restrictions being imposed on the choice of partners, whether due to caste, creed or race, 18 per cent are in favour of having such restrictions. On the other hand, as regards restrictions due to consanguinity of blood or relationship, the opinion seems to be much more divided. 45 per cent are for such restrictions, 45 per cent are against and the balance of about 10 per cent are indifferent. The Hindu mind especially has not still got accustomed to the idea of marriage between closely related persons, that is to say, first cousins, for example.

Rights Of Parties

As regards the rights of both parties to the marriage, particularly for its dissolution, 64 per cent feel that both should have equal rights, while the balance are indifferent to this question. No one is apparently opposed to marriage being made dissolvable.

On the question of the authority of the secular law-making body to modify laws governing marriage 58 per cent favour such an idea. 28 per cent are against it and the balance are indifferent.

On the unit of social organisation with reference to which social laws or customs may be made, the opinion again is equally divided, 45 per cent being for considering the family as the unit, another 45 per cent for the individual as the unit and the balance are indifferent.

Dissolution Of Marriage

Even if marriage is taken to be a religious sacrament, 73 per cent of the replies show that it should be dissolvable in any case under certain specified conditions. 18 per cent, however, do not consider that marriage should be dissolved for any reason whatsoever, and the balance of 9 per cent have no opinion to offer.

In the event of dissolution of marriage, the rights and obligations of the parties make a similar division in the replies. 73 per cent feel that there should not be any equality on this subject and that the party at fault should be penalised. About 18 per cent disagree with this view and the balance are indifferent.

Right Of Children

On the question of the rights of children of a dissolved marriage, particularly in regard to maintenance, the same 73 per cent suggest that either parent should be made liable for such maintenance, and the balance of 27 per cent feel that only the father should be allowed to bear this burden, no matter whose fault or responsibility for breaking the marriage. If, however, we consider the question of the care and custody of minor children in the event of divorce of the parents, the opinion is unevenly divided. 27 per cent of the replies suggest that the care and custody of such children should be given to the parent proved not to be at fault, 37 per cent feel that children should be looked up after equally by both, 27 per cent feel that the State should take up the burden and the remainder are indifferent.

On the whole the Poll indicates a very progressive and modern tendency on this, the crucial institution, of the existing society. Freedom of choice in selecting partners, permission to dissolve marriage if it becomes insupportable, seem to occupy the bulk of the replies, so that there may be some ground to believe that public opinion is ready to make radical changes in the caste and marriage system, if it would not discard it altogether.

"Chronicle" Poll

To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

Sir,—Herewith I am enclosing some remarks to the Questionnaire of Marriage: Contract or Sacrament. I want also to say that the topic is very good and I appreciate the idea extremely as it is not only important to the Hindu community but affects all the communities. Boys and girls to-day make very light of marriage and do not attach sufficient importance to it. I also feel that in such a vital question more time ought to be given to the public at least a fortnight. Also invite important persons or associations to give their opinion on the subject I wish you all success.

Thanking you.

BABIBEN MOOLJI DAYAL.

Walkeshwar, Oct. 25.

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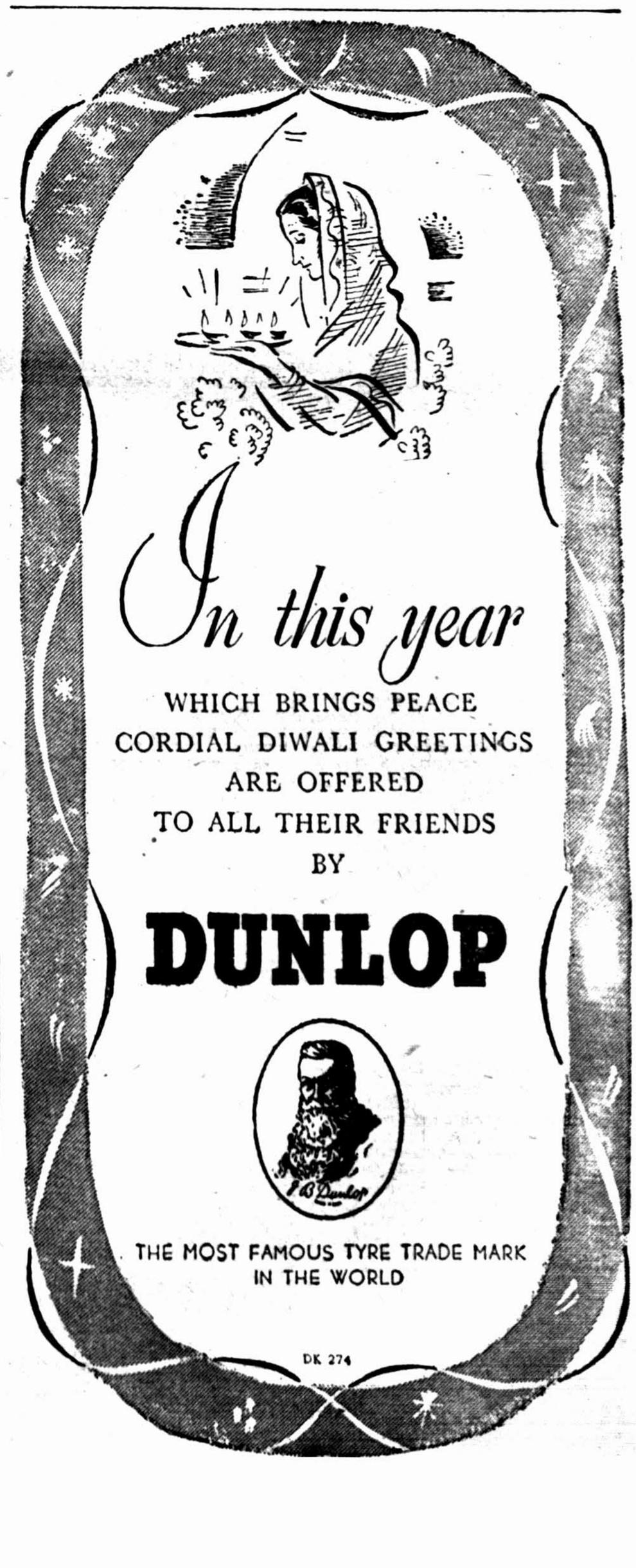

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Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, proposes to send a candidate abroad for higher training in Home Science. The course of studies may extend to three or four years. Applications are invited on or before the 30th November, 1945, from candidates, who possess the minimum qualification of a degree in Science of a recognized Indian University. Particulars regarding the scholarship and other information as well as a prescribed form of application may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary on payment of Re. 1|-. (5404)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

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(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the stores detailed below:—

STORE.	QUANTITY.	CONDITION.
Cold storage plant 2000 c.f. capacity consisting of. (a) Sternette 5A compressor Unit mounted on base with 3 H.P. motor 440 V.A.C. 50 cycles. Starting panel and thermostat. Water cooled condenser and air cooling unit of flow type for cold room. Manufactured by L. Sterne & Co., Glasgow. (b) Insulated door and insulation panels for cold room complete with installation drawings. Manufactured by T. Smith & Co., Burton-on-Trent. (c) A set of spare parts for maintenance.	One	New and unassembled.

2. The plant has been shipped from England but has not yet been landed in India.

3. The plant was purchased as suitable for Government requirements but Government do not give any guarantee of performance.

4. Copies of tender forms, conditions of contract, and blue prints showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from the office of Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 15/- per set by cash, money order or Indian Postal Order. Forms etc. will NOT be sent V.P.P. Detailed drawings can also be seen by appointment at the office of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Offers should be for delivery alongside ship at port of discharge—Bombay or Karachi—and should be exclusive of customs duty and landing charges. Delivery will be effected by endorsement of shipping documents in favour of the purchaser who will then be responsible for arranging landing and clearance through customs at his own cost.

6. Should the shipment actually arrive before the sale is finalised, Government will undertake landing and clearance through their own agencies and the actual customs duty paid and landing etc. charges incurred will be payable by the purchaser in addition to the price before delivery is given.

7. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2191/PLT due 1st December 1945" should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi as earnest money in the Imperial /Reserve Bank or in a Government Treasury to the head of account "Revenue Deposit" and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 P.M. on 1st December 1945.

8. The offers should remain open for acceptance till 15th December 1945.

5405

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MINERVA

AUSTRALIANS DRAW WITH PRINCES ELEVEN

Hassett's Delightful Batting: Amarnath Scores 163 For Home Team

DELHI, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): HITTING UP THE FIFTH CENTURY IN A HIGH-SCORING GAME, HASSETT, THE CAPTAIN OF THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICES TOURING TEAM, ACHIEVED THE DISTINCTION OF SCORING A CENTURY IN EACH INNINGS OF THE MATCH AGAINST THE PRINCES ELEVEN WHICH ENDED IN A DRAW HERE TO-DAY.

Hassett's Unbeaten 124

Hassett's feat, an unbeaten 124 made in 112 minutes, came after Amarnath, earlier in the day, had scored a faultless 163, enabling the home team to end up only 23 runs behind the Australians' first innings total of 424

Going in on their second innings less than an hour before lunch, the Australians batted with exhilarating freedom for just over 3 hrs. scoring 305 for the loss of five wickets.

Play In Detail

Interest seemed to have waned this morning when the game between the Australians and the Princes XI entered on the third and last day as there were only over 3,000 spectators present when Amarnath and Raisingh came out to resume their overnight partnership, but people were still coming in and within half an hour the crowd had increased to 10,000.

Pettiford and Roper were in charge of the attack this morning and Raisingh drove the former past cover for a four and in the next over square cut him to the ropes. Amarnath snicked Roper through the slips for a four to reach his 150 in a stay of 265 minutes with 15 fours as his principal strokes in a total of 346. Three hundred and fifty was soon registered the innings then having lasted 296 minutes. Amarnath was more enterprising to-day than he was yesterday evening and executed several delightful latecuts and on-drives. At 366 Pettiford who had conceded 18 runs in his three overs made way for Ellis while Miller took over from Roper at the other end and with the third delivery of his second over completely beat Amarnath with a ball that turned sharply and hit the leg stump breaking the bail into the Bargain. (370/8/163). Amarnath had batted 286 minutes for his 163 during which he had not given a single chance. He hit 16 fours.

Manavadar who came next latecut Miller to third man but Raisingh refused to take an easy single and three runs later Manavadar in playing back to Ellis snicked the ball into the slips where Whitington took a low catch (373/9/0) Amir Elahi brought up the rear and evoked roars of laughter by his antics at the crease and helped Raisingh to register 400 after the innings had lasted 358 minutes. Then in trying to swipe Ellis to the leg Amir Elahi missed the ball completely and was bowled for 15 and the Princes' first innings which had lasted 360 minutes terminated for 401 with Raisingh remaining not out with 40 to his credit, including three fours in a stay of 83 minutes. Amir Elahi's 15 included one five as a result of an over throw in stealing a short single.

VISITORS' SECOND KNOCK.

The Australian Services cricket team had 50 minutes batting before lunch during which they had made 49 for one wicket. Workman and Carmody opened their second innings to the bowling of Amarnath and Gul Mahomed but after Carmody had collected all the four runs Workman was out lbw for nil without breaking his duck to the second delivery of the second over from Gul Mahomed (4/1/0). Whitington and Carmody then came together and playing sound cricket carried the score to 49 without further loss. Carmody hooked a bumper from Gul Mahomed to the boundary and then despatched Amarnath to the ropes with a flashing squarecut. At 21 C. S. Nayudu and Amir Elahi replaced the opening bowlers and Whitington collected two grand fours off spin bowlers with delightful strokes to the leg.

C. S. Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali were in charge of the attack when play was resumed after lunch. Fifty went up as a result of 52 minutes' and then Carmody squarecut Mushtaq Ali to the ropes following up with a cover drive for four off C. S. Nayudu to reach his individual 52 in a stay of 65 minutes with four fours as his principal strokes in a total of 87. while Whitington got a four from an overthrow and then pulled C. S. to the leg boundary. At 96 Amir Elahi took over from C. S. and Whitington dispatching a fulltoss to the leg boundary registered 100 in 72 minutes the last 50 being scored in 19 minutes.

The batsmen experienced no difficulty whatever with the bowling, scoring almost off every ball; but at 103 Carmody in trying to cut Amir Elahi gave C. K. Nayudu, fielding in the gully, a dolly catch. His 58 was made in a stay of 75 minutes with 4 fours to his credit (103/2/58).

HASSETT AGAIN

Whitington who was then 40 was joined by Hassett and had scored one while Whitington had scored only two. At 105 Gul Mahomed took over from Mushtaq Ali and Hassett collected another four with an effortless drive past cover off Amir Elahi. At 124 C. S. Nayudu returned in place of Gul Mahomed who had conceded only eight runs in three overs. Hassett swept Nayudu to the leg boundary. Then trying to drive C. S. Nayudu, Whitington lifted the ball to mid-on where Hazare took an easy catch. (141/3/46). The outgoing batsman had batted 95 minutes during which he hit four fours. Miller and Hassett then became associated and scoring freely caused 150 to appear on board after the innings had lasted 113 minutes.

At 185 C. K. Nayudu took over from Amir Elahi and made an unsuccessful appeal for l.b.w. against Miller. Hassett completed his own 50 in a stay of 52 minutes with three fours in a total of 186. Fifty of the partnership were registered in 37 minutes and when 200 appeared on board as a result of 143 minutes' play Hassett was 56 and Miller 33. Then Miller drove C. S. Nayudu and the bowler took a brilliant catch to dismiss the Australian all-rounder for 35 made in 58 minutes. (205/4/35). With Pettiford as partner Hassett now opened out and was particularly severe on C. S. Nayudu whom he pulled for a grand sixer over squareleg and repeatedly drove him past cover to the ropes.

Amir Elahi relieved C. K. Nayudu who had conceded 15 runs in five overs but Hassett drove him past cover for a 4 and then pulled C. S. Nayudu for another four to register 250. The Australian skipper dominated the stage and in one over from C. S. Nayudu he collected 15 runs including another grand six over the square leg. When the total was 287 Pettiford in jumping out to Amir Elahi snicked the ball to Bhandarkar behind the wickets and retired with 22 including four fours. (287/5/22). Williams joined Hassett who was then 119 and three hundred were registered in 191 minutes and when stumps were drawn for the day the score was 304 for five wickets Hassett not-out 124. Williams not out 9. Extras ten, total 304 for five wickets.

Score:—

AUSTRALIAN—first innings	424
PRINCES XI (First Innings.)	
C. S. Nayudu l.-b.-w. b Roper	6
C. V. Bhandarkar, c Whit'ngton, b Williams	0
Mushtaq Ali c Williams, b Miller.	108
Amarnath, b Miller	163
V. S. Hazare, c Bremner b Ellis...	28
C. K Nayudu, b Pettiford	14
Maharaja of Patiala b Roper	4
Gul Mahomed, st Bremner, b Ellis	7
Raisingh (not out)	40
Nawab of Manavadar c Whitington b Ellis	0
Amir Elahi, b Ellis	15
Extras	16
Total	401

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
Roper	18	3	53	2
Williams	6	0	27	1
Miller	18	4	58	2
Ellis	35	3	90	4
Pettiford	22	3	95	1
Price	16	0	62	0

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings)	
Workman, l.-b.-w. Mahomed	0
Carmody c C K. Nayudu, b Amir Elahi	58
Whitington, c Hazare, b C. S. Nayudu	46
Hassett, (not out)	124
Miller, c and b C. S Nayudu.....	35
Pettiford, c Bhandarkar, b Amir Elahi	22
Williams (not out)	9
Extras	10
Total (for five wickets) ...	304

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarnath	7	4	8	0
Gul Mahomed	9	3	20	1
C. S Nayudu	26	0	138	2
Amir Elahi	21	0	187	2
Mushtaq Ali	5	0	26	0
C. K. Nayudu	8	0	15	0

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Cricket enthusiasts in this country must have been rudely shaken on Friday morning to read in the papers that the Australian Service team had amassed the respectable figure of 424 at the loss of 8 wickets only against the Princes XI at Delhi. Their fond hopes of our great bowlers like C. S. Nayudu and Amir Elahi making mince-meat of them were completely shattered. It is true C. S. met with early success dismissing three batsmen for a negligible score.

But Lindsay Hassett, the Australian Captain, and Williams made them look small, indeed. With commendable pluck and courage they defied all the elusiveness and guile which the Indian bowlers were capable of producing and hit up 187 and 100 not out respectively by the end of the day. Every sympathy will be felt for the Australian skipper for missing the double century mark so narrowly—a distinction he richly deserved.

CRICKET PROSPECTS.

The pace of scoring was pretty fast too. This was undoubtedly due to their exceedingly clever manner of running between wickets. Our batsmen would do well to copy their methods in this respect. I hope our star players have now realised that the visitors cannot be treated lightly. Our fans may also be sure that a fine treat of cricket is awaiting them next week, as both the teams would try to put forth their best.

It will also be very reassuring if Srinivasan, the wicket keeper, and Rangachari the Madras express, stand down of their own accord in view of the unsympathetic reception they are likely to get here at the hands of the crowd, and make room for better men. It is upto Vijay Merchant to see that his combination is strong as possible in every department.

INDIAN TEAMS IN SATIRANJAN SHIELD FINAL.

It is really very gratifying to note that two Indian sides Tatas and Trades India, have reached the final stage of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament which is being conducted by the Indian Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel. It stands to their credit that they were able to eliminate their European booted opponents—and they were First Division teams too—with ease. In the penultimate round Tata's defeated Bombay North, a combined military side, by 4 goals to one, while T.I.S.C. accounted for the Royal Navy by 4—0. The scores speak for themselves. The final is down for decision on Monday.

SNAGS IN SWIMMING TOUR.

I am indebted to 'Old Ma' of Bori Bunder for all the details of the controversy in regard to the swimming affair which its Calcutta correspondent has sent across from there. Now it appears that the Golwalla Brothers, in their anxiety to take the team of swimmers to Australia have agreed to affiliate their Club to the National Swimming Association of Calcutta which is a rival body to the Indian Swimming Federation. I do not know what the I.S.F. the National Controlling Body, will do now. But one thing seems certain that Calcutta Association will not permit the Bombay team to make the tour in the name of India. They would insist that the team should be fully representative of the best talents of the country.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Harikatha Kalakshepam by Sri A. Balakrishna Bhaghavathar, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in Mahasabha premises

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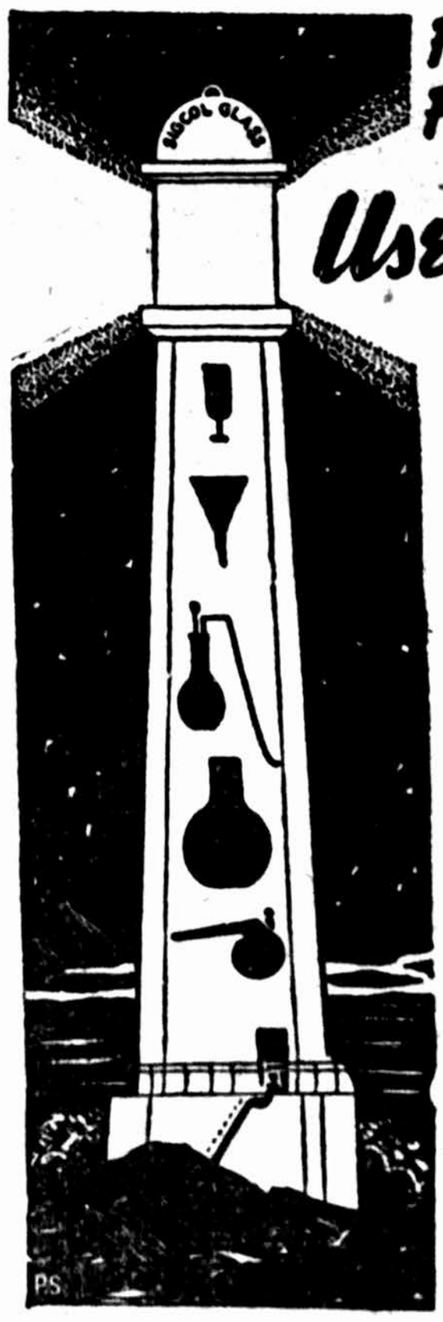

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BATTLE FOR RAILROADS IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Nov. 3. (A.P.A.): The Chinese Central Government has made four concrete proposals designed to halt hostilities in North China immediately, K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, reported to-day.

The proposals were that first both sides should order their troops to remain where they were and halt attacks against each other. Secondly, they should withdraw 10 kilometres from the railroad. The Government in return would agree not to send troops to points abandoned or exposed to Communist raids and would use railway police to guard the lines.

Thirdly, the Government agrees to consult the Communists before moving any troops along the railway. This confirmed with a Communist request but avoided the question of movement of Government troops by sea and air. Fourthly, that the peoples Political Council, an all-party body without plenary powers, should appoint a supervisory commission to investigate conditions along the railroads and reports and violations by either side of the undertakings agreed upon.

"REDS" MAKE COUNTER PROPOSAL.

The communist headquarters spokesman countered the Central Government peace proposal with an announcement that "when all Kuomintang troops throughout the country are asked to stop fighting, the communists will do likewise."

Th communist spokesman said, "civil wars have been widespread throughout China. Fighting should stop not only along railways but from south China to Hulutao in Manchuria. Communists approve the proposal to replace communist troops with railway police provided Government troops are withdrawn to a distance of 10 kilometres as requested by the communists."

BATTLE FOR RAILROADS.

Yenan and Chungking Communist sources made unsubstantiated charges to-day that American reconnaissance preceded capture of a communist-occupied town within 10 miles of Peiping by Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Growing battles for railroads leading toward North China and Manchuria were reported as the Government pressed the unfinished job disarming the Japanese. The Reds said the Government forces were striking powerfully to win all of the north-south railroad between Hankow and Peiping.

Associated Press of America's correspondent, Spencer Davis, in a dispatch from Peiping said that an outbreak of full-scale civil war in North China was considered there "almost a momentary possibility."

Davis said General Ho Ying-Chin, Commander-in-Chief of Chiang Kai-shek's Northern Armies had announc- he would open all communications, and that would mean sending troops into strong Communist centres like Kalgan and others in Chahar and Suiyuan.

I. N. A. TRIAL

(Continued from page 11)

Mr. Raghunandan Saran and Miss Khurshid Naoroji to organise an I.N.A. Inquiry Committee, in order to collect the necessary information, and deal with correspondence from relatives and friends."

POSTPONEMENT POSSIBLE

A report current here on the eve of the INA trial suggests the possibility of a month's postponement being given on the opening day in response to the defence counsel.

Another report which is unconfirmed says that other INA prisoners may be tried by Courts Martial in other parts of India such as Jubbulpore, Multan and other stations.

A meeting of the INA Defence Committee was held to-day. Those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Asaf Ali Dr. Katju, Mr P K. Sen Bakshi, Sir Tek Chand and Kunwar Sir Dalip Singh.

CRY OF WOE FROM MALAYA

Mr Asaf Ali Convener of the INA Defence Committee, received to-day the followig cable from Swami Atmaram of Kuala Lumpur, F M. S.:

"Indians' condition throughout Malaya is hopeless. Prominent lawyers, doctors merchants and missionaries have been confined in solitary cells for over a month without trial. Bails have been refused and Legal Defence unprovided. Handicapped with invalid currency. Please arrange for defence and relief for sufferers."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

New York, Nov 3.

Previous Closing	23 75
To-day's Opening	23.72
Difference	—3
To-day's Closing	23.82
Difference	+7

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Tuesday, 6th November

SLAVERY & ISLAM GO ILL TOGETHER

Nationalist Muslim's Plea For Securing Indian Freedom First

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): THE ROOT CAUSE OF MUTUAL DISTRUST AND HOSTILITY BE TWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS IS THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH IN THE COUNTRY AND THE CRUX OF THE COMMUNAL DISCORD IN INDIA LAY IN THE UNDENIABLE FACT OF OUR SLAVERY, SAID MR. ABDUL MAJID KHAWAJA, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA NATIONALIST MUSLIM BOARD, ADDRESSING A GA THERING OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS HERE LAST EVENING.

Mr Khawaja said that the lesson of this war would be lost upon us if we divided India into small states. He felt that those who demanded Pakistan to-day would realise how mistaken they were in demanding it. If they could live in a free India even for ten years.

HISTORY BOOKS CREATING BAD BLOOD

The speaker said the books of history about India were misleading. They were responsible for creating much bad blood among the Communities and disseminating false information about Shivaji and Alamgir. In 1857, both Hindus and Muslims revolted against the British and fought freedom's battle shoulder to shoulder under Bahadur Shah. In the Jalianwalla massacre, the blood of Hindus, Muslims , and Sikhs was shed together.

LEAGUE AND I.N.A.

Speaking about the forthcoming trial of the Indian National Army officers Mr. Khawja said that the Muslim League had deliberately refrained from joining hands in their defence as they wanted to avoid a united action against the British.

Mr. Khawaja severely criticised the League for embittering the average Muslim against the Hindus in general. He said that at the back of all this lay the slave mentality of the League followers.

Dr. M. H. Faruqui, a Nationalist Muslim candidate for the Central Assembly against Nawab Mohummad Ismail, President of the U. P. Muslim League addressing the gathering said that slaves had no right to call themselves Mussalmans, as slavery and Islam could not go together. The first and foremost thing, therefore, was to secure the independence of India.

BENGAL LEAGUE ELECTION FUND

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3 (API): "It is becoming increasingly evident that the Congress directly and indirectly through Nationalist Muslims has launched a furious attack against the Muslim League" says a statement issued by the Bengal Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board today.

The Congress has unlimited funds at its disposal with which to support the attack, continues the statement. "The members of the B. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board are certain that Congress will not succeed in demoralising the Muslims as they hope to do, but there is no limit to false and misleading propaganda carried on by anti-Muslim League organisations, and it is necessary to counteract such propaganda and to mobilise public opinion and to set up organisations throughout Bengal for the purpose. To achieve this, considerable funds are necessar-."

The members of the Board have, therefore, appealed to well-to-do Muslims of the Province to send whatever sums they possibly can towards the Provincial fund for this purpose, "keeping in mind the almost unlimited resources of our opponents." Over and above individual subscriptions by well-to-do people every union League has been called upon to subscribe a minimum sum between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 towards the election fund.

TRANSVAAL LEAGUE PLEA FOR MUSLIM UNITY.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 3. (Reuter) The Transvaal Muslim League, representing the interest of Muslims in the Province, after an executive meeting sent the following cable to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the All-India Congress:

"The Transvaal Muslim League strongly disapproves your remaining in the All-India National Congress against the wishes of the Muslim majority and respectfully request you to resign and join the All-India Muslim League and thus consolidate Muslim unity, which is the first great essential demand of Islam".

A cable was also sent to the Jamait-ul-Ulema, expressing disapproval of their support to the Congress and requesting their support to the Muslim League.

The Transvaal League received a cable from Mr. Jinnah thanking them for the "encouraging support in our struggle for Pakistan facing the forthcoming elections."

Walk-Over For Sind Congress Nominee

KARACHI, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): The Congress candidate to the Central Legislative Assembly, Seth Sukhdev Udhavdas, was to-day declared elected unopposed from Sind, the other two candidates having withdrawn earlier.

As regards the Muhamadan constituency, the nomination papers of both Mr. Yusuf Abdulah Haroon (League) and Pir Ali Mohammed Rashid were accepted and the polling will take place on December 1.

DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED.

It is understood the Government removed the disqualification of Mr. Madhavdas Shivalomal who is contesting the elections to the Sind Assembly on behalf of the Congress from the Jacobabad constituency. Mr. Madhavdas who had been to jail for two years was disallowed to stand for the elections.

SARAT BOSE AND DR. MOOKERJEE CONTEST 2 CONSTITUENCIES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, is seeking election to the Central Legislative Assembly and has filed his nomination papers, from the Calcutta (non-Muhammadan) Urban Constituency and the Calcutta Suburbs (non-Muhammadan) Constituency.

The other candidates who have filed nomination papers from the Calcutta non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency are:

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury and Mr. Rash Behari Sarkar.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is also a candidate from the Burdwan Division Constituency as a Congress candidate.

For the Calcutta Suburbs non-Muhammadan Constituency seat the following have filed their nomination papers:

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose and Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury who have thus filed their nomination papers for both Calcutta Urban and Calcutta Rural Constituencies.

Three nomination papers have been filed for the only Muslim seat from Calcutta and Suburbs Constituency and the candidates are Mr. A. R. Siddiqi (Muslim League), Mr. A. K. M. Zachariah (Independent) and Mr. S. Wajid Ali (All-India Muslim Parliamentary Board).

The scrutiny takes place on Nov. 8.

MAHASABHA NOMINATIONS

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee's nomination by the Central Parliamentary Board of the All India Hindu Mahasabha as its candidate for the Central Assembly from the Calcutta Urban Constituency was announced to-day.

The following other nominations have also been announced by the Board: Mr. B G. Deshmukh from Berar C. P.; Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury from Calcutta Suburbs; Mr. Debendranath Mukherjee (Mayor of Calcutta) from Presidency Division; Mr. Narendra Nath Das from Dacca Division; Mr. Manoranjan Choudhury from Chittagong cum Rajshahi Division.

Other nominations will be announced later.

Shafat Ahmed Khan Withdraws

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan (Muslim League) has withdrawn in favour of Khan Bahadur Hafi Ghazanfarullah Khan (official Muslim League) for the election to the Central Assembly.

Sir Shafat Ahmad in a statement says, "I have read a message that Mr. M. A. Jinnha has disallowed my appeal against the decision of the Central Parliamentary Board in the selection of the candidate from the Rohilkhand Kumaon constituency of the Central Assembly. I am, therefore withdrawing my candidature."

Memorial For Satyavati

Sarojini Wants To Raise A Lakh For Rural Centre In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in an appeal for a memorial in honour of Shrimati Satyavati Devi, "whose name will live in the nation's memory", says: "Satyavati Devi was," to quote Mahatma Gandhi's words of tribute "one of the bravest servants of India. Her untimely death has deprived the country of a woman who in her own right takes an honoured place among the heroines of Indian history for her incomparable courage and sacrifice in the cause of freedom. Her fragile and suffering body held a spirit of superb radiance and fire that illuminated all within her reach, and kindled the hearts of innumerable men and women with the flame of faith and devotion.

"Though her name will live in the nation's reverent memory it behoves us to build a concrete memorial in honour of her magnificent service to India. It is proposed to collect a sum of one lakh of rupees to promote the work most dear to her, by establishing in the Delhi Province one centre in a rural area where workers will be trained for Village Service, and one centre in the labour area which might also be utilised as a temporary home for political sufferers.

"It is hoped that the people of all provinces and especially her fellow citizens in Delhi will hasten to pay their tribute to this great and noble woman by helping to create this twin memorial in her name".

Mrs. Naidu For Delhi

Mrs. Naidu has contributed Rs. 100 to the Satyavati Devi Memorial Fund.

LAHORE, Nov. 3 (UPI): Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is leaving for Delhi tonight so as to reach there in time to attend the I.N.A. trial which begins on November 5.

Asked by the "United Press of India" about the present political situation in the country, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "The less said the better. I am not a prophet. How can I tell you what is going to happen?"

MORE BRITISH TROOPS SLIPS INTO JAVA

(Continued from page 11)

Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of Java, with Dr. Soekarno, was contrary to his instructions exploded like a bomb.

The result was to throw out of alignment the delicate machinery aimed at bringing the disputing parties in Java around the conference table.

TENSE SITUATION

The situation was extremely tense and there were fears here that the conference would snap on both sides.

Since his government's rebuke, Van Mook has refused to talk to the press but it was expected that he would hold a press conference later.

The rebuke fell heavily on Van Mook who apparently has tried hard to solve Holland's grave political problems in this area.

Perhaps the most ominous contradiction in this Alice-In-Wonderland nightmare is that the fiery leader Soekarno, the value of Indonesian revolution, is not saying to his people do not shoot but rather do not shoot now.

It is known that Indonesians in Central Java are in possession of at least 62 war planes. It is generally believed they have few pilots. but Indonesian leaders say this is not true.

It might all be clarified if one knew whether the mysterious Jogjakarta was merely a convention city for the youth movement or an arsenal and the West Point of Indonesian forces.

Military intelligence disclosed that the Indonesians have at least 79,000 rounds of ammunition. At Jogjakarta an unknown "Major-General" Urip has suddenly made his appearance to lead, discipline and reorganise Indonesian youths.

INDONESIAN ARMY

But these youths do not just wave the red-and-white flag. They number around 100,000 and have plenty of captured Japanese arms and equipment including machine-guns, tanks, mortars and armoured fighting vehicles.

Merdeka, the official government mouthpiece in Batavia, already has called for the formation of an Indonesian army.

They have the men and the material, but whether they can act as an army obeying the orders of their commanders is still a question. In any case one shudders to think what will happen when Dutch troops arrive in force

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

ASAF ALI FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Mrs. Naidu Presides Over Women's Conference

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, October 30.

Barrister Asaf Ali is re-entering election from Delhi's seat in the Central Assembly. He has four rivals one Muslim, two Hindus and one Sikh.

Delhi has a unique history, as far as her representation in the Central Assembly is concerned. The Congress having rejected the Montford Act of 1919, boycotted the first elections to the Central Assembly. Delhi's first representative was a Muslim "Halvai", a sweetmeat seller of Chandni Chawk, who claimed his descent to the sweetmeat supplier to the mighty Moghals of India. The Halvai, however, was more interested in pushing up the sales of his "Halva Sohan" than in Delhi and her problems.

Three years later, the Late Pandit Motilal formed his Swarajist Party and selected a Delhi lawyer—the late Rai Sahib Pearey Lal to represent Delhi in India's parliament

Another three years passed. India went communalist Hindu-Muslim riots. Shudhi, Sangathan and Tabl'q had put the Congress in the background. Mr. Asaf Ali made his debut at the elections for the Central Assembly, but was defeated by his Hindu rival, Lala Rang Behari Lal.

Potter M. L. A.

The wheel of time took another turn in three years. The Congress was no longer in disfavour with the electorates, but had chosen to boycott the elections once again. To ridicule the legislature, a potter Bhagat Chandumal was sent to the Central Assembly to represent Delhi

Three more years Barrister Asaf Ali had to wait before he got the second chance to contest the Delhi seat in the Central Assembly. The Congress by then had consolidated itself. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari was then alive and succeeded in chaperoning Asaf Ali to the Chamber of the Central Assembly. It was in 1934. November, eleven years ago Asaf was then younger, full of vigour and energy. He was promptly elected as the Chief Whip of the Congress Party. He did his job well and was rewarded to become the Secretary of the Party. He leapt to all India fame and became a member of the Congress Working Committee.

With this record he seeks again the suffrage of his electorate. He will get in, take it from me.

Whats In A Title

Lala Harish Chandra, Rai Bahadur, is a Delhi advocate and a member of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha. At the last meeting of the Working Committee he and Sir Gokal Chand Narang had it conveyed through their President, Dr. S. P. Mukherji that both of them had decided to renounce their titles. This news was given considerable publicity and Lala Harish Chandra was felicitated all round for "his patriotic action." A mystery now prevails whether Lala Harish Chandra has actually renounced his title of Rai Bahadur His friends say that he has renounced his title. Lala Harish Chandra, however, maintains a studied silence. It was after all Dr. S. P Mukherji and not he, who had made the announcement. Heresay evidence in law has no value, and being an advocate, Lala Harish Chandra knows his law.

The Delhi Branch of the Women's Conference is holding its annual Conference during this week. One of its members, Mrs. Renuka Ray made history, by carrying on a ceaseless agitation against the employment of women under mines The Conference, however, has taken no notice of a prominent industrialist and business magnate residing in Delhi and indulging in the gentle art of polygamy. Unlike Henry VIII, he has so far married five wives all alive, and at least four of them are highly educated.

A Pernicious Practice

I have it on the authority of some ladies that the practice of educated Hindu girls marrying a man whose wife was alive was rapidly spreading, specially in the Punjab. The principal aim and the object of the Conference is to raise the social economic and political status of women of India. It is not known what action the Conference proposes to take the check the practice referred above.

The protagonists of the Conference might argue that it was through its efforts that the Hindu Law Committee was appointed This claim, in the first place is debatable. In the second place, it is not so much law as the public opinion, which matters in social affairs. The Child Marriage Restrain Act was placed on the Statute Book of India over ten years ago and yet the practice still continues even in many places in the British India.

The Conference had done precious little in organizing public opinion against Polygamy even amongst educateed women is evident.

So far the Delhi Conferences have more been in the nature of fashion parades. Mrs: Sarojini Naidu who will preside at the Conference this time, it is hoped, will ginger it up and urge on its members to take up to social reform rather than to play at politics of their husbands.

Karachi Police Order On Yusuf Haroon

KARACHI, Nov 3 (U. P. I.): The Superintendent of Police, Karachi, served notices on Mr. Yusaf Haroon League candidate for the Central Assembly, and two other Leaguers to show cause why action should not be taken against them for taking out a procession on "Palestine Day" without a previous police permission.

It is reported that the police held up a League procession that day and asked the processionists to disperse Mr Yusuf Haroon is reported to have interfered and exhorted them not to disperse.

PUNJAB CONGRESS MUSLIMS INDIGNANT

Disapprove Policy To Be Adopted Towards Pakistan

LAHORE, Nov. 2 (API): The step taken by certain Congress leaders of Lahore, in making Dr Gokul Chand Narang withdraw his candidature in favour of the Congress candidate, has been disapproved by the Punjab Muslim Congress workers at a meeting. Maulvi Abdul Ghani of Ludhiana presided

The meeting felt that the step taken by the Congress leaders was not only against the policy of the All-India Congress Committee and the spirit of its election manifesto but was also likely to create difficulties in the way of those Muslims who wanted to contest elections on the Congress ticket

The meeting unanimously expressed the view that it was only the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee that would give any assurance regarding its policy to any opposing party.

The resolution was moved by Syed Ataullah Shah and seconded by Syed Ati Hussan Shah A deputation of Muslim Congress workers consisting of Maulvi Ali Mahommed Pasalvi, Maulvi Abdul Ghani and Sheikh Mohmed Havat is expected to wait upon M .S Naidu and Maulana Daood Ghaznavi. President of the Punjab Congress Committee in this connection

The deputation will also discuss the possibility of nominating Muslim workers to contest the election for Mohammmedan constituencies.

ENGLAND INDIA TELEPHONE LINE

NEW DELHI, Nov 3. (A.P.I.): It is understood that arrangements are being made to restart the England-India telephone service for public use from about the middle of November.

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BOMBAY.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

Australians' Debut Under Unlucky Auspices. Field-Day For Hafeez And Imtiaz. Some Heroic Efforts. Pepper's Destructive Capacity. A Swimming Controversy. National Prestige. Corder At It Again! Indian Swimming Championships. All-India Selection Mysteries. A Stadium At Ahmedabad Too. Height Of Eccentricity!

The Australian Services Team made their debut at Lahore last week. They were not particularly lucky in the matter of physical fitness of their players. One of them, Cristofani sprained a thigh muscle, and two others Miller and Roper, were indisposed. But for these mishaps, they might have won the match against North Zone. In fact they had begun in a promising fashion, captaining 6 wickets for a paltry 106. If Cristofani who was responsible for collaring four of them had not become 'hors de combat', as stated above, the fight might have told a different tale altogether. It was a spur piece of bad luck on the part of the tourists.

FIELD-DAY FOR HAFEEZ AND IMTIAZ

With the principal destroyer removed from the scene of operations. Abdul Hafeez and Imtiaz had a field day. They defied all attacks with courage and steadfastness and turned what looked like a horrible collapse into a brilliant partnership gathering as many as 268 runs. Barring a difficult chance at 58, Hafeez batted magnificently to collect 173, while his colleague remained unbeaten with 138 to his credit. No praise can be too high for these grand achievements of these two youngsters. With a little more patience, Hafeez might have earned the coveted distinction of recording the first double century against the visitors. Nevertheless their performances stood out prominently on the background of the failure of the others. Even those who followed them did not shine well.

SOME HEROIC EFFORTS

The Aussies were hard put to it to make up the substantial total of 410 registered by their opponents. They lost 3 wickets for a meagre 103 and were it not for the heroic efforts of their skipper, Lindsay Hassett, it is very doubtful if they would have reached even 184 for the next wicket. Hassett contributed 73 in the process. Thereafter the match might have ended abruptly had not those who were in the sick list stepped into the arena and fought gallantly and sportingly This is a lesson which our players would do well to remember—"Fight for your country's honour, come what may"—and follow their example. Pepper (77) Miller (46) and Cristofani (46) carried their mission so well that the tourists total reached within 59 of their opponents mark. Hafeez carried the bowling honours too bagging five of the best bats for 115.

PEPPER'S DESTRUCTIVE CAPACITY

It may be that there was not much interest left in the engagement thereafter. The home batsmen took things easy. Even then nothing can detract from the credit which the visitors earned by dismissing seven of the local batsmen for a paltry 103. Pepper was the chief agent in this episode. He claimed 5 victims for 9 runs a piece. Thus the match ended in a draw. It is now clear that Kangaroos cannot be taken lightly. If they are not handicapped by any more mishaps in future, they may be relied upon to improve progressively and make an even fight of it when the 'Test' matches come along. I am only afraid that too many social treats may affect their physical fitness and their game thereby.

A SWIMMING CONTROVERSY

The controversy between the various Swimming Bodies is causing a good deal of headache to many a devotee of the aquatic sports. A trip to Australia has been arranged by the Golwalla brothers next year. Our local stars will form the team. It is stated that the provincial and the national controlling bodies have accorded their sanction to the project, despite the fact that the team will not be a representative one for all-India. It beats me how a National Body can be a willing party to such a venture, especially in view of the fact that the standard of aquatics in Australia is very high, and that of Bombay is definitely low. It is very likely that even a fully representative team would not be able to create a high opinion there. What would happen then to a weaker one!

NATIONAL PRESTIGE

Therefore a team should not be sent abroad to make a laughing stock of our motherland. Nor will it be fair to those who are inviting us at a considerable cost. It is bound to lead to bad feelings between the countries concerned. So the promoters of the tour should make every effort to pick out the best men from the whole country and make the tour a success.

Apart from this question of composition of the team, I think earnest efforts should also be made to amalgamate the two bodies who claim to represent India. Isn't it funny that one should control swimming in India and another should represent this country abroad? It seems that an Association in Calcutta managed to get itself affiliated to the International body some years ago when no other provincial or national organisation was in existence. Now they do not want to give up their status. It would therefore be advisable for all the other bodies to join it and make it a fully representative one.

CORDER AT IT AGAIN!

Syd. Corder, the cycling champion, is at it again. Not satisfied with his achievements in the short distance competitions, he joined the lists for the 105 miles, race between Poona and Bombay and won it for the third time. Actually he finished the distance in 5 hours, 47 minutes and 53 seconds beating his own previous record by nearly 10 minutes. Frank Syred, a British Seaman, who was confident of lowering Corder's colours reached home 40 minutes later! It is a very creditable feat for the Poona Wheeler no doubt. But he should not try to overdo them at the risk of his health and future career. I understand that he would proceed to England shortly. I hope he will do well there.

INDIAN SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

It is announced that the National Swimming Championships which were to be held here cannot take place because there is no suitable pool in Bombay where they can be staged. The Baths we have are either too small for the purpose or they are filled with salt water. According to the international rules, such competitions must be held in sweet water. The most suitable place is the Mafatlal Pool at Chowpatty. Cannot something be done to replace salt water with sweet water? It is all rubbish when it is suggested that owing to the communal restrictions, the tournament cannot be held there! Several meets have taken place there since its opening in which members of all communities have taken part. Perhaps the difficulty I have mentioned above comes in the way. So the I. S. F. is trying to arrange it at Bangalore along with the athletic meet in February next.

SELECTION MYSTERIES

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed every where owing to the inclusion of Srinivasan as wicket-keeper and Rangachari as fast bowler in the first Test match at Bombay. Both of them have appeared at the Stadium but failed to impress anyone. Can anything be more damnable against a wicket-keeper than stopping the ball with his pads? Well, that is what Srinivasan often does! How the selectors could have picked him out among a host of others who are miles ahead of him in class and quality is a mystery nobody can explain.

Rangachari is in the same boat as his stable-mate with the difference that the Brabourne wicket does not suit his type of bowling. It is rumoured that he may decline the invitation owing to this difficulty. He would be a wiser man if he does. The selectors may then be persuaded to avail themselves of the services of Phadkar who is at hand. Will Srinivasan also follow suit?

A STADIUM AT AHMEDABAD TOO

Not to be out done by their Poona rivals the sportsmen of Ahmedabad under the leadership of Sir Chinabhai Madhawlal, Bart, have prepared a plan to erect a luxurious Club House and a Stadium, with a swimming pool of the latest pattern. It will all cost fifteen lakhs of rupees. One third of it has been already raised by enrolling Patrons, Life Members, etc. for the new Cricket Club of Ahmedabad. For the wealthy capital of Gujarat I do not think it will be at all difficult especially in these boom days, to raise the money. The only snag is a suitable piece of ground in the heart of the city which has also been chosen. It remains for the Government to accord its sanction to the proposal. As the object is a most laudable one it is hoped that there will be a generous gesture from that quarter.

HEIGHT OF ECCENTRICITY!

The W.I.F.A. Committee is nothing if not eccentric in the highest degree. Just imagine them issuing a fiat on the Tournament Committees at Parel that they should close their season by November 5. It meant that they should finish four tournaments,—nearly half dozen,—within the space of a couple of weeks! They never thought or considered how this could be managed on one ground without causing serious inconvenience to everybody concerned. They themselves carried on their engagements at the Cooperage in a leisurely fashion for a long stretch of seven months. They did everything possible to disorganise the matches in the north. Not only did they increase their competitions and exhibition matches at the headquarters in an unconscionable manner but literally flooded their junior department with the same tale. The body to suffer most is the poor I.F.L. Now that the latter's difficulties are being shared by the clubs and players as well, it is very likely that they would make their voice heard and strength felt in the Citadel of Autocracy in Bombay's sporting field soon.

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BRITISH INDIA NOVELTY STORES (B.C.)
P.B. 96 AMRITSAR.

Science In The News

Safety Flying

U. S. inventor Walter K. Beetle, Jr. demonstrates the "elme," a device he invented which consolidates an airplane's three controls (elevators, ailerons and rudder) into one control that is operated by hand, making flying easier as well as safer. Using this device, persons who have lost the use of their feet and legs will be able to fly planes. Faulty co-ordination of feet and hands has been responsible for many crack-ups.

ELECTRONIC TOYS

Toys operated by electronic devices are slated for the market in time for Christmas.

Electronic Laboratories recently opened a new Elec-Toy division which will manufacture playthings based on electronics.

The Laboratories' plans include production of a fluorescent paint chest and a small two-station communication systems which may be plugged into the regular lighting supply.

America To Celebrate X-Ray's 50th Anniversary

The 50th anniversary of the discovery of X-Ray will be celebrated during the week of November 5—10, Mac F. Cahal, executive secretary of the American College of Radiology announced.

The golden jubilee celebration, sponsored by the college, will commemorate the discovery of the X-Ray by the German physicist, Wilhalm C. Roentgen, on November 8th 1895.

Roentgen electrified the medical world when he put his hand under the source of his newly discovered rays and saw the "bones of his living hand projected in silhouette upon the luminescent screen."

Since Roentgen's discovery the X-Ray has revolutionized both the diagnosis and the treatment of disease.

GOODLUCK MIRROR

The mirror of to-morrow will be unbreakable. Science has developed a silver-coated plastic looking-glass, according to an article in the magazine "Plastics."

Because it is lighter and stronger than glass, the new mirror will be suitable for the decorative trim of automobiles, novelties and costume jewellery, as well as for compacts, powder rooms and dresser sets.

SUPER TELEGRAPH

In an announcement which may revolutionise telegraphic communications throughout the world, the Radio Corporation of America to-day revealed a microwave radio relay system, which may replace thousands of miles of telegraph wires with a superhigh frequency of radio relay systems, using towers about thirty miles apart.

The Western Union Telegraph Company plans to begin use of the system for the New York-Washington-Pittsburg triangle, it was learnt to-day.

Each beam could theoretically handle 1 082 messages simultaneously.

Doctor: (Attending patient's eye) "Good gracious man, I haven't touched you yet."

Patient: "I know. But you're been standing on my corn."

"Was it you who pulled the communication cord, mum?"

"Yes sir! I wanted to make sure it was working properly before we started."

REWARD £ 500

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"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN**.

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero, Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

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(Royal Otogen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otogen).

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FREE CONSULTATION

We have also made arrangements for the treatment of all complicated diseases by a qualified Medical Authority where personal attention is devoted to every individual case.

Consultation Hours:—Week days 6 to 9 P.M., Sundays 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am very glad to note that a number of friends have responded to my appeal, which was published in this "Corner" recently, for doing the children's welfare work in our country. I have received good many letters, and a typical one is reproduced here below. Brother P.P. Krishnan of Panoor writes:—

I felt so much pleased to read in the "Children's Own Corner" of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" your friendly invitation to those who are interested in children's movement that I could not suppress my inclination to write to you. I am a student and I intensely desire to get in touch with you in connection with Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association

I have here some friends who are deeply interested in children's societies. Three years ago we started an Association with the name "Bala Sahithya Samajam," not in any way connected with our School Societies, but independently. Every week on Sunday evenings meetings were held to encourage literary and oratory spirit in children who wrote or spoke in our mother tongue Malayalam, and occasionally we had our sessions also in Hindustani

Boys and Girls of all the neighbouring Schools have been participating in these meetings and discussing literary, art and science subjects, etc. Older college students have been guiding and assisting the younger school children. Whenever it is possible to get a public personality, we arrange special meetings. By our two years' work we have been able to acquire the attention, satisfaction and goodwill of many local persons.

As some of our friends had to leave this place for their higher studies or occupations, our Samajam has been in a state of standstill for the last few months. Recently we have been thinking of reviving its activities. Your open invitation has enthused spirit in us, and my colleagues have authorised me to correspond with you on the matter. We eagarly wish that you may kindly furnish us with full information about the Balkan-ji-Bari so that we may ally ourselves to and be willingly absorbed in the great brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association.

* * *

The above and similar letters have all been replied to and the writers have been furnished with the full information regarding Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. It is a happy idea that all young and old friends interested in children's activities and working for the same cause may come together and work hand in hand. A joint effort is bound to prove a great success.

I earnestly hope that these friends will not now keep silent and will continue to remain in touch with us and to work together with us. If they wish to know anything further in particular, we shall be pleased to attend to their enquiries. Thus the pions dream of forming a real and great brotherhood of all boys and girls of our dear Motherland is sure to be realized!

* * *

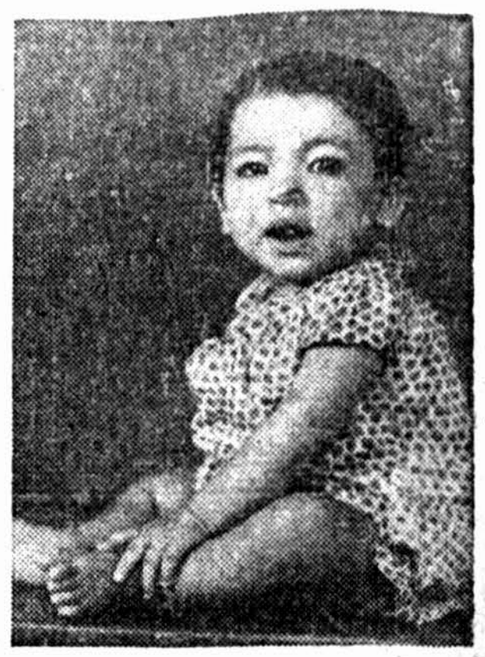
Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls took part in the local Navratri celebrations. Ghatkopar and Dahanu Balkan-ji-Baris arranged Sharad-Utsav festivals. Sandhurst Road Children's Association had their Second Annual Social Gathering where Dr. B. B. Yodh presided and distributed the certificates.

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, was presented with an address by the local school authorities at Kankeshwar. Shri Shewak Bhojraj delivered a talk and answered questions on the "Primary Teachers' Psychological Attitude Towards Children" at a meeting of the Primary Teachers' Association at Vile Parle, held under the presidentship of Shri Chhaganlal Bakshi.

* * *

Very inspiring reports of the Annual Children's Day Celebrations have been received from the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres in Sind—especially the following, besides Karachi: Larkana, Manjhand, Sakrand, Rahrki, Ghotki,

SUNFLOWERS—Drawn by Brother T. Shanmugam (14 Years)



"A Child is a human soul in its pure pristine condition for moulding."

Halla, Chak, Dawarki, Nausharo and Kandhkot, as well as from Lahore and Dahanu. Their programmes were varied and consisted of Flag Salutations, Prabhat Pherries, Public Meetings, Sports Meets and Outings, etc.

It is pleasing to record that at certain places the children invited their Harijan brethren—of course, boys and girls of almost all communities participated in the functions. They ate together, played together, sang together, danced together, and had a very happy time together. In celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti at certain places, children organised a programme of spinning and lighted seventy-six lamps, it being Bapuji's seventy sixth birthday.

* * *

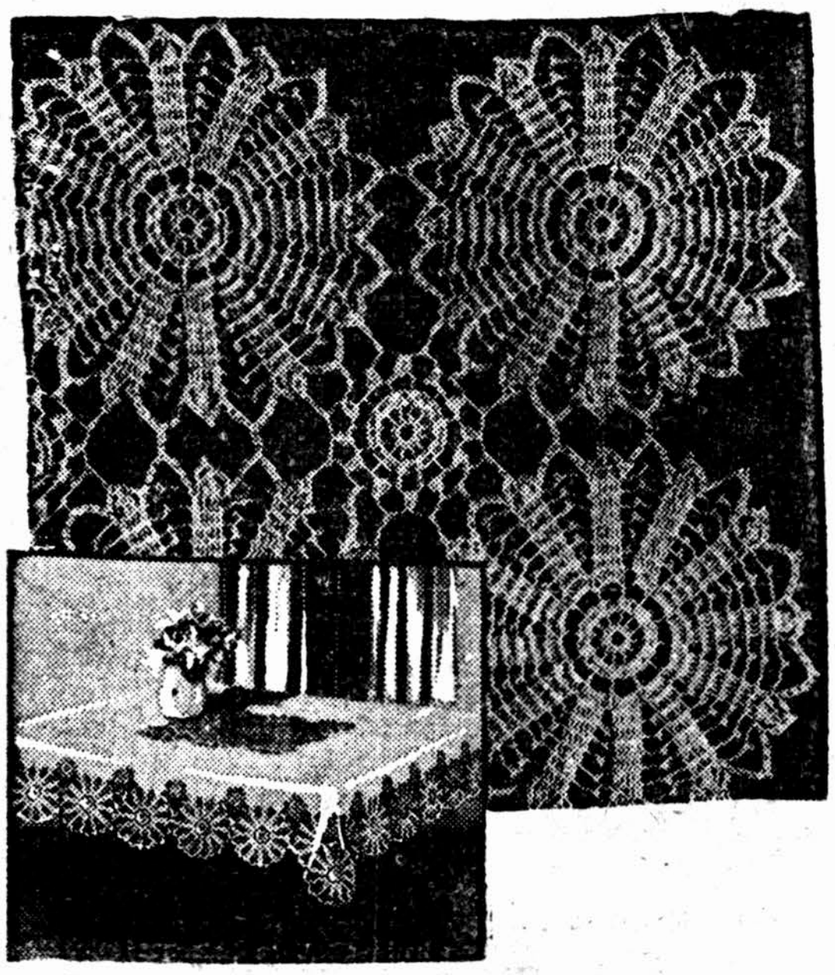
Boys and girls upto sixteen years old, without the distinction of caste or creed, can join this great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Have you got yourself enrolled or not yet?

Please send for the full information and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. It will be a joy to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Attractive Crocheted Motif



People want motifs that can be utilized for many things—bedspreads, table-cloths, runners and the like. This 5 and ¾ inch smart motif crochets up quickly and is extremely easy-to-make. The fact that you will want to carry your work wherever you go is another inducement to start your furnishings with this design.

Photo—Vanguard Studios.

The tittle lamps are lighted. The flames twinkle and the effulgent light of the dancing flames bring joy to the soul.

Let us talk it over—

Really, aren't we humans rather funny creatures? We like to be liberals in our thoughts but remain conservatives in our habits: at times we come to love the very thing which we so resented in the beginning!

All of us remember the ill-chosen day when those two little arms of the clock took two full hours in a stride and sent us scurrying over to kitchens, schools and colleges. (Very few of us could boast of an office then.) And yet here do we frown though the clock now keeps time with the sun!!

But perhaps the most hard-hit seems to be the office girl who feels cheated out of one whole 'day light' hour which she could spend without feeling any qualms of conscience over a cup of tea or a stroll with her friend after the dull routine of office work? . . . . . .

* * *

For the first time in the history of their nation the women went to the polls. No, this is not about the women of Japan. We knew their social status and therefore such an announcement about them did not come to us as a surprise. But when we first read in the papers—how many of us knew it before?—that the women of France went to the polls for the first time, it almost came as a revelation.

We took so much for granted in this land of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, where in women played no mean a part during the days of the French Revolution. Remember the inn-keeper's wife, seemingly busy with her knitting while she planned the march towards the Bastille, Madam Defarge in whom Dickens epitomized human hatred of injustice, in his "A Tale Of Two Cities"?

* * *

Nearly 13,000,000 women out of 24,000,000 on the electoral rolls participated in the latest French national elections which show the definite leaning over to the left. Surely the women voters must have helped to tip the balance.

From the Vatican comes the report:

"The path of women to the polls is the path of peace.", said the Pope in an address to women on their duty in public life.

"Amen . . .", said the man, "she brought about the fall of man. Will she also redeem him?"

"Ay man" . . . says the woman.

* * *

Congrats, City Fathers! After many discussions and more deliberations the decision has been taken to open two part-time birth-control clinics where women suffering from tuberculosis and other infectious diseases will be taught the use of contraceptives.

What was refused so long on grounds of morality has been sanctioned for the sake of health and medical reasons. In this age of test-tube babies it is, to say the least, futile to hold back scientific knowledge from people who in their ignorance take recourse to unscientific means which are injurious to health and at time prove even fatal. So it is better late than never

* * *

So here is Divali again. Six years after the lights had gone out all over the world, one hopedot do it proudly by Divali, the festival of lights, but there comes butting in the preserver of this city's peace, the Police Commissioner with a 'farman' still holding good the war time external lights restrictions, which were of course withdrawn in V-in-Europe-and Japan days, when the war was not officially over on all the battlefronts. But then who on earth can black out the flame of freedom which is burning in our hearts and homes? Well, then. Happy Divali to you all

—Leela

P.S. The lights will shine after all as the ban is temporarily withdrawn.

Cure Your Cold

Ordinary colds become very common while there is a change-over of the seasons. Whenever you get the feeling of an approaching cold, gargle the throat with warm water in which half a teaspoonful salt is dissolved. Or better still, try to take this water in the mouth through one nostril while closing the other with your finger. Do it three or four times through each nostril, drain the nose throughly. Even if this nose douche does not prevent the cold it definitely helps to check it and also leaves you free from the uncomfortable feeling of choked nose

Another simple remedy is hot lime juice. Drink with a spot of rum added to it. But take this drink just before retiring at night, and on no account allow yourself to be exposed to a draught.

CHINESE WOMEN IN WAR-TIME

By Vera Chang Wang,
Secretary-General, Women's Advisory Council.

Chinese women, although suffering in many ways during these eight long years of war against Japan, are still contributing their war-time efforts in various fields with a view to attaining ultimate victory and to securing in co-operation with the United Nations, the collapse of the Japanese aggressors. The meeting of 50 women leaders called by Madame Chiang Kai-shek in Kuling in May 1938 decided that the already existing Women's Advisory Council of the New Life Movement should be the directive body in the mobilization of women for war work and reconstruction activities. In this brief account, it is possible to treat only summarily of some of the chief items of women's work now being carried on

WOMEN AT THE FRONT

First, at the front: Women work at the front as well as in enemy-occupied territories, willing to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their fatherland with the same ardour as in the past. I shall cite two cases: Miss Chao Yo-cheng, who was educating the masses at Huangkow, was caught by the Japanese. When she consistently refused to reveal any information concerning the Chinese forces, she suffered inhuman torture at their hands and was finally executed; Miss Huang Chung-ya, a publicity worker in the war area near the Tainangshan Range, failing to break through a Japanese encirclement, hid herself in the hills, erected a small radio station and did liaison work. The enemy was infuriated and started "mopping up" operations. Failing to capture her, she filled the entrance to the cave where she was hidden with a bonfire. Thinking it futile to resist longer, she threw herself over a precipice.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

There are various volunteer corps organized for front-line work. Right now there are two thousand girls registered for three months of training after which they will be allocated, along with hundred thousand educated male youths, for work at the different war fronts.

Second, in the rear: The country has had an increasing need for greater production of cloth for military purpose as well as for civilian use due to Japanese occupation of former cloth-producing centres. Therefore, to meet these needs, Madame Chiang Kai-shek has established various industrial projects under the supervision of the Women's Advisory Council for the production of cloth and other essential articles by women in needy soldiers' families.

The production enterprises in Szechwan under the Council include the silk industry at Loshan, textile works at Sungchi, weaving and spinning factory at Paisha and the Council's Handicraft Workshop near Chungking

WEAVING AND SPINNING WORKERS

The weaving and spinning workers are all soldiers womenfolk. Special attention is paid to their livelihood. They are given four months' training with free board and room, also three hours daily of fundamental education with nursery facilities for the care of their children. After this training one who formerly could neither read nor write, is able to correspond with her soldier husband and to do a number of other things previously impossible. As for income, after four months they are able to earn from four to five thousand dollars (national currency) per month—and, as we provide rice, they have only to buy vegetables. These are produced in factory gardens and sold to the workers at low prices by the factory co-operative society. Thus, with nursery and infirmary free of charge, each can send money home monthly. In this factory 945 women have thus far been trained—335 remaining at the factory and the rest working on private or government projects Produced in this factory last year were 7,133 bales of cloth; 7897 dozens of towels and 6,486 dozen pairs of cotton stockings—all of which were sent to the Central Control Board in exchange for cotton thread Much of the welfare activities in this—and many other factories under various auspices—is possible only because of the gifts received from the Lady Cripps Fund in England and the United China Relief Fund in America We are indeed grateful for these Funds which have thus made help available to many destitute and worthy women workers

*

In provinces other than Szechwan, where demonstrational and promotional work is the chief activity, branch associations under local women leaders operate along lines similar to those in Szechwan. For instance, the Loshan Experimental Sericultural Centre was set up and is now producing raw silk of very fine quality which is exported and highly recommended by the Foreign Trade Commission. Parachutes are also being made from the silk produced there.

WAR RELIEF WORK

War Relief Work for soldiers claims the attention and labour of many women. Besides sending team workers to assist in wounded soldier hospitals in Szechwan, Kweichow, and Yunnan, a Model Village for Disabled Soldiers with rehabilitation facilities is maintained by the National Chinese Women's Association for War Relief, which is also under the direction of Madame Chiang. Funds are raised locally, and nation-wide campaigns are initiated by the Association for the support of various relief projects. Delegations of women are sent to the fronts from time to time. Last winter a drive for funds was sponsored by the Association through the Ta Kung Pao in Chungking and over forty-three million dollars, besides

(Continued on Page 24)

SATYAGRAHA

'SATYAGRAHA' in Kannada;—Crown oct. 320 pp. nicely got up with an artistic cover jacket. It is priced at Rs. 3-8-0 and published by the Adhyatma Karyalaya, Hubli. Hereby the publishers add one more valuable book by Shri R. R. Diwakar, the well-known Kannada author to the dozen publications mostly on serious topics, which stand to their credit. It is a marvel of cheapness in these days and the publishers have kept up their reputation of presenting good books at as low a price as posible. The printing is neat and attractive, the language flowing and transparent.

As to the contents it might be said that so far no other author seems to have treated the subject so comprehensively with such a wide perspective. The book gives the principles, the practice, the technique of "SATYAGRAHA" along with its origin, its significance and some illustrative campaigns. He emphasises that it is a social weapon of inestimable value to the millions of men and women who have been the victims of aggression and expoitation through ages. In fact he says that this is the only weapon against any type of organised violence. The author bases his argument on quotations from Gandhiji as well as from Western authors like Aldous Huxley. He says that "SATYAGRAHA" has a great future.

A Marathi edition of the same book is being brought out by the 'Kitab Minar' of Poona. An English edition has been undertaken by 'Hind Kitabs' Bombay and will appear with a preface by Shri. Kishorilal Mashruwala and a foreword by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

"PRINCIPLES OF IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE", by K. M. Gururaja Rao, L.Ag.—Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co., Bangalore City. Price Rs. 2/-.

This booklet reproduces notes prepared by the author for his lectures on irrigation drainage at the Mysore Agricultural School and briefly but clearly describe the technique of an important branch of the agricultural industry. The subject dealt with is assuming special importance in view of the large irigational schemes that are proposed to be undertaken all over India as a part of schemes of rural development. As the author points out "ten correct and judicious use of irrigation water and proper drainage methods are largely, at present, absent—giving rise to wastage of valuable water and making good lands water-logged and alkaline." It is, therefore, necessary that precautions "should be taken in time to see that the people derive full advantage from the expansion of irrigational facilities and that abuse and wastage in that behalf are avoided. The notes of the author, accompanied by illustrations, are illuminating and will prove an instructive guide to all, officials and non-officials, who have to deal with problems of irrigation.

V. G. K.

India's Future Constitution

"THE CASE FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR INDIA" by M. Venkatarangayya. Published by Hind Kitabs Bombay. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

A workable constitution can be framed only by the elected representatives of the people. To seek to impose a constitution from the outside is the negation of the fundamentals of democracy. This is the lesson of history and to ignore this lesson (as the British Government is doing) is the rankest hypocrisy. This is the burden of Mr. Venkatarangayya's political song.

He puts a straight case in a straight manner. It is clothed in simple but forceful language which the man in the street can easily understand. It is completely free from the confusing jargon, and the legalistic quibbles of the jurists and the political pundits.

Starting with the political revolution which shook England in the sixteen forties, and the futile constitution making attempts during the protectorate, the author describes, the evolution and working of the Constituent Assemblies of Europe and America. The problems that each of the countries had to surmount especially those which have a bearing on India now in the 'threshold of the nationalistic and democratic stage' are brought out with telling clarity.

The author then proceeds to cauterize the half hearted attempts at constitution making in India from 1773 to 1935 and the Cripps and Gwyer schemes proposed thereafter, and isolate the inherent drawbacks and weaknesses of each. These weaknesses and weightages are likely to remain as long as foreign vested interests have a hand in the game, and these in the long run will petrify even the least progressive clauses to the two dimensional plane of paper.

The stand of Indian National Congress, "vis-a-vis" the constitution problem, is based on a realisation of this fact. The Congress stands by the democratic rights of the people. The Congress wants the constitution to be framed by the representatives of the people elected on full adult franchise. The Congress further maintains that all the so-called mountainous 'problems' that have so far compelled the British to hold their own' in India, will shrink to no more than the size of molehills, when once the elected representatives backed by the support of the people are allowed to put their shoulder to the task.

The prerequisite of the successful forging of constitution for India is therefore the winning of the power by the people whether by negotiation or by revolution. Once this is done how should the country set out to the actual task? This is the question that Mr. Venkatarangayya sets out to answer in the concluding chapter of his book.

He proposes that Indian Constituent Assembly should be composed of 400 delegates elected by the adult indirect vote. This number is the optimum. While not being unwieldy or cubersome it will be large enough to give adequate representative to minority interests. These four hundred delegates are to be elected by the Panchayats, on the basic village unit. These Panchayats in turn will elect its members at the ratio of one per ten thousand of the population by direct adult vote and a hundred of such members will elect from amongst themselves the delegate to represent them in the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Venkatarangayya has also concisely explained how minority and sectional interests can be adequately represented within this broad based democratic structure.

This is therefore a very useful book which adequately though concisely covers the background and foreground of India's Politics. It is also a timely publication as figuratively India's case is now in the melting pot, though one is not certain that there is any fire beneath.

There is however one blot in this book that this reviewer is constrained to mention. It is the anti-communists bias of the author. Not only does he turn his blind eye to the constitutions as formed in Mexico, Republican Spain, or Soviet Russia but he has the temerity to lump together Marxism and Imperialism as being equally opposed to the equalisation of the society. He has strayed beyond the province of his thesis to have his fling While Mr. Venkatarangayya is free to have his own opinion, there are many in this country, who see in communism the only salvation for India's political ills.

M. N. R.

Is Modern Poetry Escapist?

Modern Tendencies in English Literature by Amiya Chakravarty (Greater India Series No. 5)

The title of the book is misleading. Only some part of the English poetry of the modern period has been discussed with a view to show some of the basic trends therein, but even these have not been clearly indicated. The book is divided into seven essays. The first deals with Yeats and the Moderns, the second with Eliot; the third with the earlier phase of modernist verse; the fourth, fifth and sixth deal with Stephen Spender, C. Day Lewis and W. H. Auden respectively, and the last discusses the rhythmic variations in modern verse.

Reading these essays together, one naturally speculates what the judgment of future generations on modern poetry will be. It strikes outlines of its own, and any love for reading it is more of an acquired taste. It has some distinguishing features. But it is a question whether lacking permanence in its fundamental concepts by associating its themes mainly with the transitory phases of the age in preference to the lasting phases of nature and humanity, it will outlive its own generation and have a permanent niche in English literature.

Many writers have termed modern poetry a form of 'Escapism.' An intense desire to be modern, to break away from the past and build on altogether new lines, have led modernists to stray into over-emotional and complex intellectual acrobatics, with the result that in many cases real poetic inspiration is cramped and the modern outlook appears dim and blurred

The book under review, fails to review comprehensively the modern literary scene. It is Volume No. 5 in the Greater India Series. The first three volumes have dealt with Indian problems, and the fourth which is written by the same author as of the book under review, dealt with Rabindranath Tagore. Other volumes are in preparation. It is hoped that care would be taken in future to avoid obvious misprints as on the title page of this Volume.

B. J. W.

Chinese Women In War-Time

(Continued from Page 23)

more than 120,000 articles such as shoes, straw sandals, towels, underwear, tooth paste and brushes, raincoats, knitted vests and even live pigs, were received and distributed to the soldiers personally by two women's delegations in Kiangsi and Hunan

WOMEN'S DELEGATION

In April, a delegation of five women was sent to the Yunnan-Burma front, taking with them twenty million dollars of national currency and one hundred thousand rupees for distribution among the soldiers as comfort gifts; also thirty-seven banners for presentation to generals of Chinese and U.S. forces participating in the Burma Road re-opening. Thirty-six wounded soldier hospitals were visited, and each individual wounded man was given a towel and a suit of underwear. These towels and suits had all been woven and sewed by women and girls in the rear. While feeling keenly the need of sending more gifts and many more nurses to work in the base hospitals, we are definitely proud of our own teams preparing supplementary special diet and doing other welfare work for the men in Yunnan's Paoshan Hospital. On last International Women's Day (March 8th), we started to secure one million pairs of shoes for soldiers and this campaign is still on—to be concluded in August.

CARE OF CHILDREN

The care of children and war orphans also requires the active interest and help of many women. According to a study made by the Childern's Department of the Women's Advisory Council, there are 31 child welfare organizations; 150 orphanages, homes and other institutions for children; 64 nurseries; and 15 training centres for child welfare workers—about half of the centres being under Ministry of Education and half under private agencies or Christian universities. Due to communication difficulties and constant evacuation of children's homes, it is not possible to ascertain the total number of war orphans in the country. Most of these children were collected either in the war areas or under bombings elsewhere and moved to homes in safer localities in the rear.

MADAME CHIANG'S WAR-ORPHANAGES

From among Madame Chiang's own war-orphanages, many of the older children have now graduated and are out in the world attending high schools, technical, normal, vocational and other special schools or working as apprentices in many trades and gradually becoming self-supporting. Five have entered universities and three have been sent abroad for specialized training. Special gifts from friends abroad have this year enabled a much-needed new sanitorium to be built, also vocational training and handicraft courses to be added in certain war-orphanages No new children can be accepted, although many need and desire to be admitted.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Work for peasant women and women labourers in factories is also being done. That interest of women is not lacking in literature may be seen from the fact that in Chungking alone there are published the following women's periodicals: Women's Voice, New Life Women's Monthly, New Life Women's Posters, Modern Women's Monthly Magazine, Girl Youths, etc. Also in Chungking there are newspaper women, women engineers, women industrialists, women lawyers and women doctors; women members of the national People's Political Council now number thirteen while on the newly-elected Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang there are fourteen women members. Besides the above, we must not forget the thousands upon thousands of women who have helped to build emergency highways and airfields as well as carry on transportation activities.

In spite of all our many difficulties, we have been resolutely trying to do our very utmost throughout this long war-time period, and we women are also ready and glad to shoulder even greater responsibilities in the vast rehabilitation programme to be carried out when peace comes. We shall in no way weaken but go on from strength to strength—united and victorious.

Smith, in his den with a few of his friends, was talking about his wife and her peculiarties.

"I have thought for some time," he said, "that my wife was utterly devoid of taste, but the other day she put on a new dress that was atrocious beyond words. I daren't, of course, say anything about it, and dared hardly look at it, but as she went out I went to the window to have another look at her, and—

At this moment his wife entered, uddenly.

"And the funniest part of the whole affair," continued Smith, without showing the least embarrassment "was that they found the cat eleven days later in the middle of Westminster Bridge!"

Mrs. Smith still does not understand what there was in that ridiculous statement to make them all laugh so uproariously.

* * *

The theatrical producer was giving an audition to a man with a new act.

Producing a puppy from his pocket the man placed it on the piano, whereupon the puppy calmly proceeded to play, part of one of the operas.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed the producer. "I'll give you £200 a week for that."

"But that's not all," said the man, producing from another pocket a parrot, which, perched on the piano, sang an aria fro m the opera to the puppy's accompaniment.

Almost speechless by now, the producer managed to bring out an offer of "£400 a week for that."

"Er-er," said the man, nervously, "before you decide, I must tell you this act's a bit of a cheat. You see, the parrot can't sing. The puppy's a ventriloquist."

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Literature Steers Clear Of Art—Conferences Miss The Vital Link —Evils of Intellectual Capitalism—Architectural Standards Of Congress Buildings—Educational Films For Masses—Wanted Popular Control Over Film-Production—"Blacks And Whites" In Art—Bombay Art Society.

Jaipur and Udaipur, which were selected as the venues of the P. E. N. conference and the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan respectively, occupy a place of prominence in the art and cultural history of mediaeval India. Literature should have felt the impulse of art in the environment of both the centres, but art is not known to have figured in either conference as a "blood-relation" of literature. The reasons are quite obvious. The literary conferences which are held all over the country have never tried to appraise the values of art or to narrow down the gulf between it and literature.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The conference at Udaipur was literary in its aims and objects. It ought to have, after thirty-two years, proceeded in the new direction and endeavoured to bring art in proximity to literature. Instead of that, it reverted to the linguistic stage and declared Hindi (presumably of the litterateurs' brand) and Devanagari as the national language and script of India. It found the views of Mahatma Gandhi—the great realist—as unpractical and therefore, unacceptable to itself and accentuated the controversy which he is trying to end. Linguistic chauvinism in any camp should be deprecated, as it is likely to lead in the long run to cultural diversity by restricting the sphere of literature, drama, poetry and music to the camp in which they are created. Frankly speaking Indian literature which is original and of high order should be acclaimed as "national", whatever be the language in which it is expressed.

It is refreshing to note that language could not gain the upper hand over literature at Jaipur. While referring to Hindi and Urdu as "one language with different literary forms drawing inspiration from the same fountainhead", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out the basic linguistic unity of India. And Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was equally emphatic when she declared "because India is one and indivisible, however different our languages, however differently they are written, the basic thought underlying every language is one common unifying ideal." The leading note of the discussions at the P. E. N. conference was nationalism in literature and not provincialism in language.

THE AGE OF CAPITALISM

Pandit Nehru rightly deprecated the divorce between the coteries of litterateurs at the top and the vast mass of the people for whom literature is intended. The linguistic varieties in the Sanskrit dramas to which he made a reference are assigned to the different characters in accordance with the rules laid down in the treatises on dramatic art. They are not indicative of the divorce of the type which he deprecated and which is virtually a literary crime committed by India in the modern times.

Capitalism, which is pronounced to be the chief factor of the economic impoverishment of the country, has gone beyond its industrial boundaries and has invaded the sacred domain of literature and art. It has produced a limited class of the so-called elite and has left the vast bulk of the people far away from the cultural benefits of both art and literature. With the co-operation of a powerful ally in the "art of propaganda" it has enabled the influential litterateurs and artistes to pass on their productions irrespective of their merits as first-rate creative works.

Snobbery, vanity, exploitation, aggrandisement and cliquism, which are vitiating the atmosphere of the literary cultured and art world are the evils of the capitalistic age. Some of the litterateur—capitalists and artists who are posing as the apostles of nationalism and are preaching the gospel of "literature and art—the common heritage of the people", are well-known for their supercilious indifference to the common people who are in a vast majority in the population of India. They are concerned with "self-glorification" and "royalty" and are, therefore almost in line with the capitalists of the industrial order who are interested in "commissions" and "dividends." A country-wide literary and cultural movement on a socialistic basis is needed as a remedy of the evils of intellectual capitalism.

LITERATURE IGNORES ART

Another cause of the limited appeal of literature is the divorce between it and art. The literary movement, since it is conducted more or less on the western lines, has missed the vital link between art and literature. India had appreciated the values of art as a medium of dissemination of literary beauty among the people. Epics and mythologies were widely circulated among the masses even as lately as the mediaeval times, because they were narrated by story-tellers, sung by musicians, danced by dancers, staged by actors and painted and carved by artists.

Though art functioned, in the olden days, as an annotator of literature, it was not the hand-maid of the latter. It had fully retained its individuality as a great creative force. Illiteracy disappears as a barrier against the diffusion of knowledge, truth and beauty if art—rich in content and in its varied mediums is distributed on a democratic basis. Art will instil life in literature if literature will care to seek its co-operation and to provide material to it. The gap between the two seems to be almost unbridgeable to-day, and again both are under the yoke of intellectual capitalism.

FOR THE PEOPLE

The law of copyright has degraded literature to the level of the producer's monopoly and has stood as a block between the litterateur and artist. Instances will be found in which litterateur—monopolists have taken legal steps against playwrights and artists for drawing inspiration from their own works. The literary people of the screen and stage world also rush to the court in the like manner, though they themselves enjoy the privilege of distorting Valmiki, Vyas, Bana, Kalidasa and Shudraka who are not alive and hence, not able to take action against them. The clarification of the issue of the copyright of the classics is needed for their proper representation to the people. Liberality on the part of the contemporary authors will stimulate the diffusion of literature among the people through the medium of art.

Literature ought to acknowledge art as a higer mode of expression and ought to seek its co-operation in terms of equality. Indian Art in its turn should move with the times, but it should retain its distinctive character and should refuse to submit itself to the attempts at its vulgarisation on the ridiculous plea of "intelligibility." Literature should be original in conception and simple in expression. "For the people" should be the watch-word of the movement. The termination of the system of monopolism and intellectual capitalism will bring down the literary and art aristocracy from its olympic heights and will show it the way to the right direction—the people.

The P. E. N. Conference discussed at Jaipur "literature" and also its "for-the-people" aspect. It has made a good beginning, but it should move towards art. The Hindi Literary Conference ought to have found a stimulus in the pleasant environments of Udaipur to think of the connection between art and literature and not to descend to the level of "language and script" controversy and pass a resolution which is reactionary in spirit. It should consider the questions like classical music on the radio, classics on the screen, recording of the high technique of music and dance and not merely the language of the news on the radio. To the literary conferences art should be a serious occupation and not an "entertainment" of the delegates and distinguished visitors.

LEAD FROM CONGRESS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while replying to the civic address presented to him by the municipality of Jaipur, said that although Jaipur was built a hundred years ago it is very beautiful. His admiration for the town was further expressed in these words: "I wish I were chairman of this municipality." Jaipur is a brilliant example of what India could plan and build only a century ago. It should serve as a signal to her in the modern days to proceed on the right lines in the direction of town—planning and architecture.

The Central Government and some provinces have grandiose schemes of town-planning and housing, but Jaipur as a town and India's architecture are not likely to be selected as models by the official planners and architects. Strong public opinion is required to force the hands of the authorities to give to India towns and buildings which would be beautiful and also Indian. The Congress has now the opportunity to draw inspiration from Jaipur and to show the right way to the Government and civic bodies.

The Delhi Congress Committee has launched a campaign to collect a sum of Rs. 500,000 for building a national memorial in the form of the Congress House. The new building to be "national" and a "memorial" should be Indian in design and striking in appearance. The Bombay Provincial Committee has also issued appeals for funds for the construction of the Sardar Hall and restruction of its headquarters. The Congress buildings should be Indian and monumental. They should be temples of liberty as well as beauty. The Working Committee of the Congress should fix for the guidance of the provincial and district committees definite standards of architecture based on India's traditions.

POPULAR CONTROL

Mr. P. N. Thapar, Joint Secretary of the Government of India's Information and Broadcasting Department, who has gone to the United States of America, is reported to have announced in New York one of the most comprehensive schemes to educate India's illiterate masses with free fortnightly shows of educational and informational documentary films in 700,000 villages. The Government will, as the news goes, soon have in operation 224 mobile cinema units—one for each civil district in British India, and the number will be increased to about 1,000 in the next three or four years. The scheme holds out high promises but it will be judged by its results.

The "cinema houses on wheels" will impart visual education to the villagers on various subjects and will, in addition provide entertainment to them. The entertainment ought to be of the right type. It should not carry pseudo-culture of the urban areas and spurious art to rural India. Dances and other items should be in the form of genuine folk-art. The villagers should also be given the opportunity to understand classical arts in their traditional and not "modernised" techniques.

The film is to be harnessed to the purposes of adult-education in India and is to be utilised for the purposes of showing India to the western countries. Five Indian documentaries intended for consumption by the United States are reported to have been recently screened in New York. The premiere of "India Strikes" was to be held in these days in the Houses of Parliament in London. Mr. Bishu Sen, who has produced "India Strikes" is said to be the producer and director of Butcher Film Company. He has in hand "Yogism" and "Tajmahal". Popular control is needed on private enterprise as well as on the production of the films by the official department for exhibition in India as well as abroad.

"COMPLEXION" IN ART

The news of "colour-bar in art" was flashed from Washington by the Associated Press of America on October 13. "The Daughters of the American Revolution"—an organisation of the descendents of the participants in the American Revolution of 1776—refused to allow a Negro pianist, Hazel Scott, to give a concert in its Constitution Hall in Washington. The organisation is said to have to its credit a precedent in having refused formerly permission to Marian Anderson—a Negro contralto—to give a concert in the same hall. It is anti-democratic to extend racialism or social ostracism to the sphere of art. The artistic talent is a gift which is not reserved for the white complexion.

Colour-bar in art in any country should be indignantly resented. President Truman deplored the action of the organisation and said that one of the marks of democracy is its willingness to respect talent without regard to race or origin, but he declared himself to be powerless to intervene in the policy of a private organisation. America has made heavy sacrifices in crushing the anti-democratic Nazi party in Germany and claims herself as the champion of worldwide democracy. One, therefore, fails to understand why she tolerates the evil of "colour-bar" in art existing in a corner at home.

NEXT EXHIBITION

The Bombay Art Society is the only Society which organises art exhibitions in Bombay on an all India scale. The fifty-fifth annual exhibition which will be held early next year will be the society's first post-war exhibition. It is expected to present exhibits by a larger number of artists. The improvement in the conditions of transport should induce artists from outside Bombay to contribute their best works to the forthcoming exhibition.

Having realised the difficulties experienced by artists in getting a suitable place for holding the exhibitions of their works, the society had taken up a room in Rampart Row and fitted it as a salon and was using it also for lectures and discussions. The salon has again come in the society's possession and has found a cordial reception from the artists. It has been already booked by six artists for their one-man shows. Smaller exhibitions between the annual shows are the useful activities encouraged by the society.

Tops

Artist—V. D. Bhagat.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

Tomorrow will begin one of the most sensational trials in the political history of modern India—the trial of the I. N. A. officers who are charged with treason.

This trial, in its impact on the public mind, will rank with the trial of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt, the Meerut conspiracy case and the two Lahore conspiracy cases. The men involved are unknown—a military officer is never a popular figure in India! At the moment of writing I cannot recall name of a single one of them. Thousands of patriots have suffered much more in the country's cause. Hundreds have defied the might of the Empire in an even more spectacular manner. What then makes these men the centre of such a country-wide interest, the anxiety and affection of millions focussed on them?

What are they like? I do not know. The young men who usually join the Army as officers seldom inspire any enthusiasm among us. We know the type—sportsmen sons of the aristocracy and the leisured class, hard drinkers, aggressive males, determined to have a good time, generally without any idealism or even a trace of political consciousness.

That out of their ranks have emerged these young men—the prisoners in the Red Fort of Delhi—who have become not only the idols and heroes of the populace, but also become the biggest political issue of the day, is one of the strongest paradoxes of the paradoxical war that has just ended. Who would have imagined a few years ago that Congress leaders, only recently out of joil themselves, would be forming Defence Committees to help Captains and Lieutenants, or that Army officers—traditionally ultra-loyolists—would be facing charges of sedition!

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These men and thousands of their other comrades by the peculiar circumstances in which they find themselves, have become a symbol. A symbol of that defiant spirit of our freedom struggle that found expression, at a critical moment of destiny, in two ringing words: QUIT INDIA.

I do not know whether these officers are pro-Japs or not. I do not know whether they have Fascist sympathies or not. Possibly they have, possibly not. It is not the issue involved, in any case. The important and historical fact is that these men dared defy not only the might of an empire but also the traditions of their own class, that they made (however futile and foolish and ill-advised) a hold and spectacular hid to free their country by armed insurrection. It is this that appeals to the imagination of the people—not the hair-splitting legalistic issues, nor the ideological conflict between Fascism and Democracy

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Are they Quislings and Traitors because they depended upon the help fo Fascist Japan to free India?

Was Lenin a Fifth Columnist because he was living as a refugee in Germany, during the last war, and without German help he could not have been able to reach Russia and start the Revolution which changed the history of the whole world? Was Sun Yat-Sen a traitor because he worked for the Chinese revolution from abroad? A successful revolutionary becomes a historical figure, an unsuccessful one faces the firing squad. The story of the I.N.A. might not provide a complete parallel to the historical cases of Lenin and Sun Yat-Sen but no one can fail to note the similarity of motives.

The only circumstance that somewhat prejudices the case of these men, is their—and their army's—association with the Japanese militarists. The complete story is yet to be told and it might well be a case of an unwilling but inevitable friendships. But if they did fall for the glib phrases of the Fascists (which I doubt in the case of intelligent and educated officers), it could only be because bitterness against imperialism had blinded them to the evil spots of Fascism. "The enemy of my enemy is my friend" is false logic—but the I.N.A. officers and men are not the only ones who have followed it. When Churchill, the Champion Red-hater, came out in support of Soviet Union when Hitler attacked Russia, his mind was following the same process of reasoning!

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If the I.N.A. can be tried for any crime, it cannot be defection from the BRITISH army but for helping the Japanese army. And, under no reasonable system of Law, can the British army authorities sit in judgment over them.

The I.N.A. officers have become symbols of anti-imperialist resistance. And our rulers seem to have realized that. That is why they are so severe in dealing with them. They can understand—and perhaps forgive—those who go over to the other side for the sake of money, but patriotic motives are unforgivable, incomprehensible—and punishable!

The I.N.A. officers may not be let off by the Court Martial. They will not be. But the Courts of Indian Public Opinion has already given the verdict: NOT GUILTY.

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Drama Festival

Irrepressible, ever-talking, drama-crazy Homi Sethna HAS done it!

He, along with a number of Parsi stage enthusiasts, started the annual Lovji Cama Dramatic contest to encourage amateur talent among the Parsis. I remember seeing the performances some three years ago. The histrionic standard was high. But the pieces acted were picked out of the more weather-beaten English plays of the nineteenth century. It seemed all too remote from life, a fashionable occasion for the young "bloods and blades and flames and sparks" to show themselves off. Moreover it was an all-Parsi affair and the odour of communalism clung to it.

Non-communal and progressive himself, Homi Sethna decided to change all that. He persuaded the Committee to throw open the contest to ALL amateurs, Parsis and non-Parsis. But the English language restriction remained.

This year Homi can congratulate himself (and you bet he will be doing it!) on the third significant step in the evolution of the Lovji Cama Dramatic Contest. It has become not only non-communal but also multilingual and at the forthcoming "Lovji Cama FESTIVAL OF DRAMA", dramatic talent will have an opportunity to express itself in either of the four languages—Hindustani, Gujerati, Marathi and English! The last date for submitting entries is 6th of December and Rules and Regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Lovji Cama Festival of Drama, Beau Rivage, 36 Warden Road, Bombay.

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Sales Talk

The other day Homi got together a dozen journalists and columnists at a party and gave them a high-pressure sales talk. What he had to sell was the vision of renascent Indian drama. Theme of the talk: There is evidence of so much dramatic activity. Why not (and how to) co-ordinate and canalise it? Those who know Homi know how he can talk, especially when the subject under discussion is Drama—all the way from Vallathol to Gielgud! Reviewing the developments on the 'Theatre Front' in Bombay, Homi reported:—

The Lovji Cama Competition expanded into a Cosmopolitan Festival on a large scale.

The Indian People's Theatre Association was started with a country-wide net-work of organisations of its own.

The National Theatre came into being with Smt. Kamaladevi as its President.

Prithvi Theatres—a purely professional concern—with Prithviraj Kapoor as its enlightened producer is one of those professional companies to which we can turn for guidance and help.

The Theatre Group with Sultan Padamsee as the producer was started only last May but has an ambitious programme for this Season.

The Amateur Dramatic Circle which came into being 5 years ago blossomed and prospered into prominence in 1942.

Tons of other associations sprang up in the Indian Languages, many more came into prominence after their initial set-backs and an equal number lagged behind and ultimately collapsed. Yet, there are literally scores the Amateur Dramatic Groups in Bombay, too lengthy a list to be re-counted here and far too many still not known to us.

So, Homi wants all these organisations and movements to be brought together and their work co-ordinated, without their losing their respective individuality. He wants Dramatic Schools, and a Faculty of Drama in each University. He wants technical literature on Drama and stage, and he wants the bogey of charity entertainment to be exorcised. He wants newspapers to start Theatre Pages on the lines of their film pages. And he wants more theatre halls in the city.

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Sardar Hall

On the subject of theatre halls Homi had some encouraging developments to report:

The Municipal Commissioner at last proposes to budget ten lakhs next year for the long-deferred Municipal Theatre.

Several private individuals are planning to build theatre halls for regular dramatic shows.

The most interesting revelation he made was about the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Hall which is to be built in the near future at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs with a seating accommodation of ten thousand. It seems Mr. S. K. Patil has given an assurance that the hall will be designed and constructed in such a manner that when necessary it can be used for dramatic performances. This is most gratifying to hear and it is hoped the Hall that will be a nation's tribute to the Sardar will become a centre of both political and cultural activities.

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Theatre Season, 45-46

Homi knows everyone and everything in the Drama world. So, I take his word that this Theatre Season (45-46) will be the most significant and fruitful in many years. I reproduce his list of anticipated activities for the benefit of Drama-lovers:—

Shakespeare's "Othello" by the Theatre Group—14th and 15th November.

T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral"—by St. Xavier's College produced by Padamsee—first week of December.

Indian People's Theatre Association staging "They came to a City" by Priestley with Mrs. Kesarkodi as the Director-Producer—about the second week of December.

Elimination Contest of the Lovji Cama Festival of Drama towards the middle and third week of December—Entries however close by the 5th of December.

National Theatre Production of a Hindustani Play—"Struggle by the Labouring Classes" and a Marathi play to be staged in the North of Bombay, both of them some time in December.

Prithvi Theatre's next hit "Life of the Pathan" during November or December.

Last week of December—Jubilee of the Indian National Congress with a nation-wide programme but its centre in Bombay with all kinds of cultural programmes.

Marathi Festival organised by the Marathi Sahitya Sangha expected either in December or in the first week of January.

Also about the same time Mahindra Modi and other famous Indian Dancers in Bombay may produce a full length Indian Ballet.

Thereafter will come in the second and third weeks of January the Lovji Cama Festival of Drama. It will be spread over several days with different items on each day and different language groups coming one after the other.

"Music At Night" by Priestley produced by the Theatre Group will follow close on the heels of the Festival.

Beginning of February will see National Theatre and Prithvi Theatre again active with their new programmes.

Indian People's Theatre Association will send out its Central Troupe on an All-India Tour from January to March.

Middle of February—Theatre Group's last function, Tagore's "Chitra."

The Amateur Dramatic Circle will produce the first of its two productions for 1946 in the beginning of March.

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Censoring The Censors!

Here are a few questions to the Bombay Board of Film Censors:

1. Is it true that a hundred feet was cut off from the newsreel of the A.I.C.C. session? Why? What was the "objectionable" content that had to be removed?

2. Is it true that in certain films the faces of national leaders like Gandhiji, Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru were "blacked-out" by the censors? And they are still "blacked-out"?

3. Is it true that patriotic songs in several pictures have been cut out or mutilated?

4. Why are military officers present at the censor trial of pictures which have nothing to do with the Defence forces or with any security provisions?

And we have by no means finished with the subject. Stand by, Mr. President of the Bombay Board of Film Censors! Meanwhile, here is an idea that should interest you: A new Government is on its way!

Trumania

A GIFT FOR DIVALI

(Continued From Page 2)

plunged herself into silence not because she was jealous of those sprightly youngsters thereabouts but because her little son could not participate in the festal merriment. Yet she lost no faith in the Lord. In the depths of her heart she firmly believed that one day she would crush that demon of poverty in the manner in which Lord Krishna crushed the demon Narakasura. This thought acted as anodyne and sent a ray of hope in her troubled heart.

Throughout the day Vimala stayed at home with her son. But when evening shadows began to fall and the trees cast intricate and elongated patterns on the asphalted street she felt an irresistible lure to go out with her son. This was bound to divert her thoughts, and Vinoo too was sure to be pleased on seeing the well-lit balconies and the multi-coloured buildings on either side of the street. Late in the evening she set out for a ramble with Vinoo in her arms. There were crowds of people hurrying down the city street and their lilting laughter rang in her ears. Happy people they, she thought to herself.

With slow, staid steps Vimala walked along with Vinoo in her arms The street was chock-a-block with people. All were in their best. Many mothers had their sons with them and, oh! how well were they dressed. And her dear Vinoo. Poor fatherless son!

When she came closer and closer to the temple by the roadside she was dragged into it by an unseen power behind her. She went and prayed to Lord Krishna with great fervour and devotion. From her uplifted eyes and all-absorbing prayers one could feel that she was pressing the Lord to perform a miracle. But Vinoo was asleep by the time she finished her prayers in the temple.

At last Vimala set out for home From every house came the sound of laughter and shouts of joy. The sound of bursting fireworks woke Vinoo up. He was quite happy in this atmosphere of joy and merriment. Truly this feast has a magical effect on every Hindu heart. Vimala too felt happy, and a sort of electric current seemed to have charged her with sudden maddening joy.

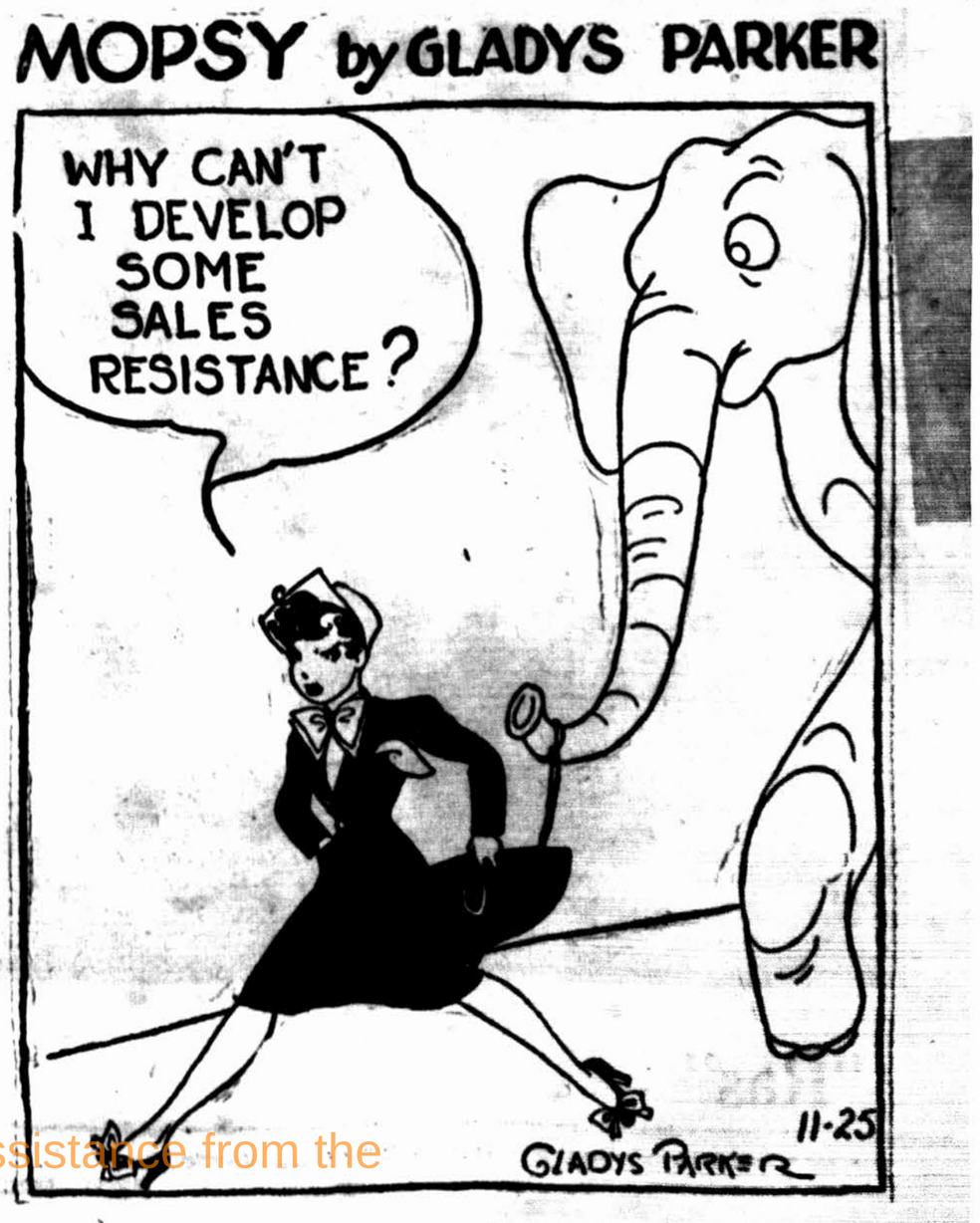
Nearer and nearer she came to her home. On seeing the house from far away she was again reminded of the unceasing toil, want and worry she has had and she might have to undergo if her Prakash never returned. But she tried to brush away such discouraging thoughts and felt that she would free herself from the cage of grinding poverty and weather the storm so long as Lord Krishna heard her prayers .... yet her eyes were red and cheeks bedewed with tears ....

When she was a few yards from her home she came to a sudden halt. Her house looked entirely different. Was she dreaming? Had she gone suddenly mad? She went closer and closer. The balcony was wonderfully lit. There sprawled on the balcony floor an elderly man. Lord Krishna! Was he a robber, a vagabond? No, it couldn't be so. At first she was seized by an impulse of fear, and her womanly instincts forbade her to go forward and question the man. But she plucked up new courage in a while and walked forward. After all it was her own house.

She stole slowly towards the strange figure on the balcony floor. Before she woke him up she felt it best to examine him carefully. On a closer scrutiny she found that the man was freshly shaven, his forehead was slightly puckered, and his face was chapped and forlorn. Closer and closer to him she went, some irresistible power held her in possession and infused her with courage.

The a colossal change came on her face. A glow of satisfaction shone in her eyes. She could hardly contain herself. She knew that the man was nobody who came to hurt her or rob her, he wasn't a vagabond, a robber. No, no. He was just her husband. By his side stood a trunk and his bedding. She knew her prayers were not in vain. She thanked Lord Krishna gratefully. Maddened with joy she didn't know what to do. Her bosom rose and fell. Like raindrops tears ran down her cheeks. She cried and she sighed and she laughed. Vinoo was mum as a mouse. He could not fathom the mother's behaviour. Never in his life had he seen such a display of mixed emotions by his wise mother.

The sobs of Vimla woke up Prakash. He stood silent and motionless. Silence is really the language of all emotions. Vinoo was about to cry being unable to understand all this. Husband and wife clasped each other's hands and stood silently below those flickering lights and tears of joy kept coursing down their cheeks. Vimla was the first to break that supreme silence at last. She clasped Vinoo in her arms and then handed him to Prakash the while she murmured—"A gift for Divali! My gift for Divali!"



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DIVALI WORSHIP

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